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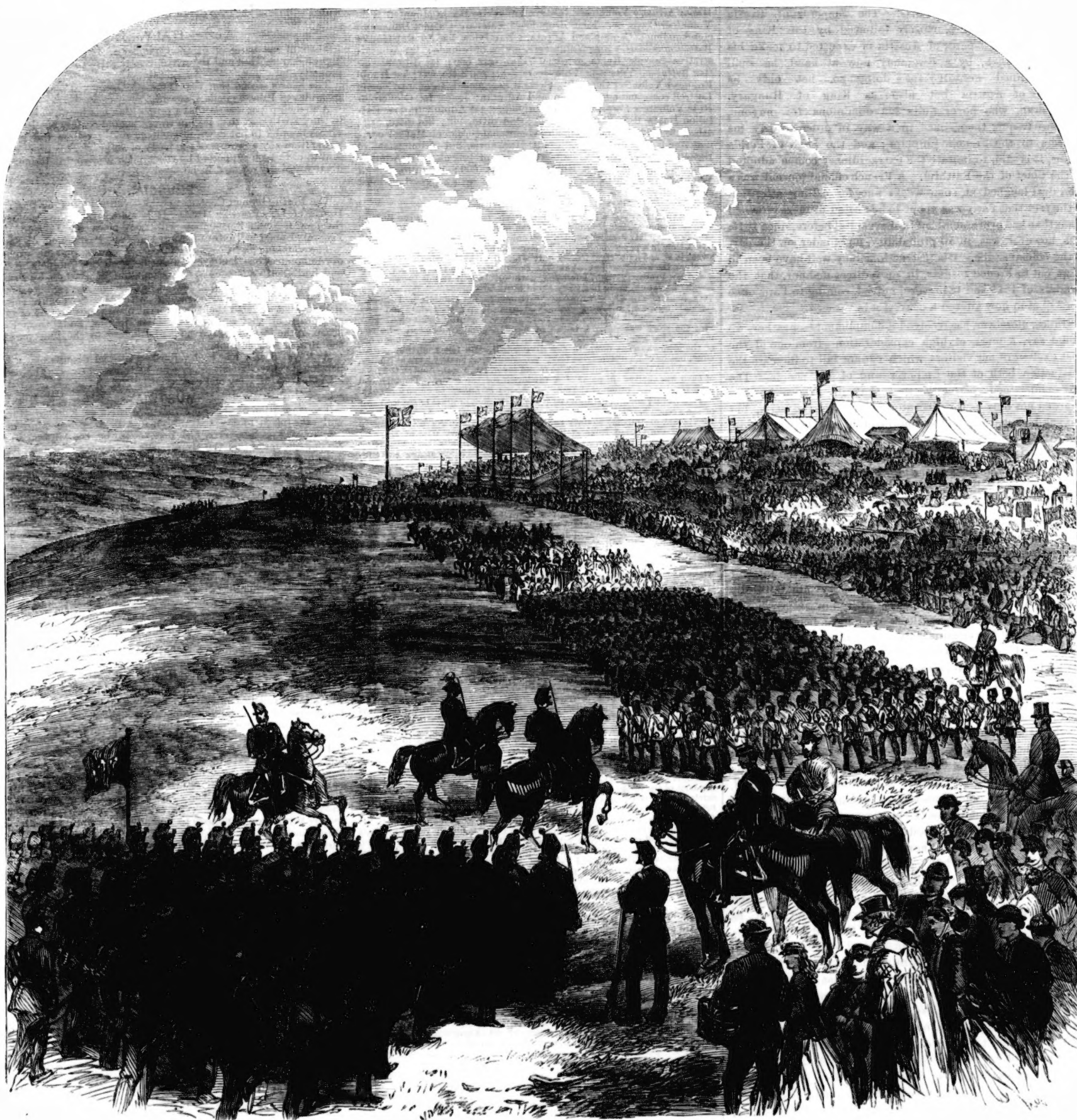
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NAPOLEON AND HIS GUESTS.

IN spite of occasional checks in Mexico and elsewhere, the French Emperor realises, one by one, every great project on which he has really set his heart. The "mission" with which he considers himself to have been intrusted by destiny, is that of restoring the prestige of his country, by effacing all traces of the humiliation to which she was subjected after

the final fall of Napoleon I., in 1815. Russia, Austria, Prussia, and England had united to cut the wings and claws of the French eagle; and there are many persons who believe that the French eagle's actual representative will not rest satisfied—will not believe that his "mission" has really been accomplished—until he has struck a successful blow at each of these Powers. That, perhaps, is going too far. We may hope

that the nephew of the first Napoleon will be content with having induced his uncle's most consistent enemy to recognise the dynasty founded by him. When all the other European Powers had been compelled to make peace, England still refused to come to terms with the ruler who, directly or indirectly, gave laws to the whole Continent. It must be some gratification to Napoleon III. to have persuaded this arch-enemy of



VOLUNTEER REVIEW ON WILTSHIRE DOWNS, NEAR SALISBURY.

Napoleon I. to fight side by side with him, and in what seemed very like an inferior position, against a former ally. The campaigns which ended in the capture of Paris in 1814 were won by England and Russia; and it was a great triumph for French policy to set England and Russia at loggerheads and make England draw the sword on behalf of France. This, from the Napoleonic point of view, as interpreted by Mr. Kinglake, is what the Crimean War really amounted to. In the Italian war, although Napoleon III. did not succeed in inducing England to take up arms against Austria, he foresaw that she must at least remain neutral—that she must quietly look on while her former ally was being beaten by her former enemy. Having disposed of Russia and Austria, it seemed probable enough, a few months ago, that the French Emperor would endeavour to wipe off his old score with Prussia; and then it would really have been a grave matter that England alone, of all the Powers that had sworn to tolerate no member of the Napoleon family on the throne of France, had not been called upon to measure herself singly against an alliance headed by France. But Napoleon may boast that in his dealings with England he has returned good for evil, which, we all know, is "the noblest revenge;" and with this revenge he may well rest satisfied. France, it is true, was the originator of the feud; but, however that may have been, we found ourselves at a particular moment involved in a quarrel with Russia, and France helped us to fight it out.

Not only has Napoleon III. destroyed the old alliance formed by the principal States of Europe against his uncle; he is at this moment receiving, or has received, or is about to receive as guests, the successors of those Sovereigns who, fifty years ago, entered the French capital as successful invaders. The Prince of Wales, the representative of our gracious Queen, has just quitted Paris. The Emperor of Russia has just arrived there, closely followed by the King of Prussia. The Emperor of Austria is expected to make his appearance when, by a ceremony now at hand, he shall have qualified himself for doing so, not only as Emperor of Austria but also as King of Hungary. The Sultan, who never quits his dominions for anyone, is about to quit them, once in a way, in order to pay his respects to the French Emperor; and the Shah of Persia means, it is said, to imitate the extraordinary course adopted by the Chief of the Faithful. A French official journal was a good deal laughed at, some weeks ago, for calling attention to the fact that Paris was about to be visited by more crowned heads than had ever assembled in that capital before, since 1815. This, however, was, in all probability, no blunder on the part of the official scribe. His instructions may well have been to point out to French readers, in an indirect manner, that the invaders of 1814 and 1815 were, indeed, coming to Paris once more—but in how altered a character!

France, moreover, has received a compliment—or rather, we should say, a mark of high consideration—from one of the most exalted of her visitors which cannot fail to increase the satisfaction both of the Emperor and of his people. The Czar understood perfectly well that in France he was regarded not only as the liberator of the Russian serfs, but also, and above all, as the oppressor of the Polish nation. Accordingly he has signalled his visit to France by an act well calculated to conciliate the French. All pending political prosecutions in reference to the late Polish insurrection are put an end to, and all persons implicated in the insurrection pardoned. Many hundreds of Poles have suffered the last penalty of the law; but the great majority of prisoners taken in action, and of actual or suspected insurgents arrested by the civil authorities, were either sent to Siberia, or—when the evidence against them was very slight indeed—to the interior of Russia. If the terms of the amnesty are faithfully observed, all the expatriated Poles will now return home, with the exception only of those who have been guilty of offences against the criminal law. According to one report, the decree of amnesty was signed on the racecourse of the Bois de Boulogne, between two heats; but another and more probable account is, that it was promulgated from Wirballen, the last Russian town that the Czar would pass through on his way to Prussia. It was not, we may be sure, a mere "happy thought" that occurred to his Majesty after winning a bet, and while he was lurching off lobster-salad and champagne; it was the deliberate act of a Sovereign who, on quitting his own dominions, wished to leave a good impression behind, and who also, no doubt, wished to prepare himself a good reception in the dominions of the Sovereign whose guest he was about to become. A good many years have now passed since, according to a well-known but thoroughly apocryphal anecdote, Kosciuszko "fell," exclaiming "Finis Polonia!" It was on that occasion, according to Campbell, that "freedom shrieked"; but, however that may have been, Kosciuszko said nothing about Poland having come to an end; first, as he himself explained in a letter on the subject, because he was all but mortally wounded, and could not speak; and, secondly, because he firmly believed that its subjugation was only temporary, and that its ultimate fate could not be affected by his death nor by that of any individual. Nevertheless, it has now become tolerably certain that Poland, in its old form, is dead; and it is clear that she can never revive, except through the destruction of one or more of the three Powers that hold her in subjection. We do not expect to hear of justice being done to the Poles; but it is well to have news of some mercy having been shown to them. The publication of this amnesty to the Poles may, perhaps, be intended to prepare the French nation for an alli-

ance between the Emperor and the Czar, with a view to the solution of the Eastern question. But, taken by itself, the act is one that cannot but be applauded; although, according to report, it has failed to conciliate a portion at least of the Parisians.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW ON WILTSHIRE DOWNS.

WIMBLEDON-COMMON, Brighton Downs, and Dover Heights are famous places in connection with the exercises of our volunteer army. Easter Monday's volunteer field-day is an established institution among us, and is looked forward to with as keen—and more legitimate, if less extensive—an interest as the Derby itself. And now a new field of display for the volunteers has been inaugurated. This spot is Wiltshire Downs, near Salisbury, where a grand review of volunteer corps of the southern counties, to the number of 5000, took place on Wednesday week. The ground selected for the review was a broad reach of turf, admirably adapted for the purpose, about three miles from Salisbury, at the junction of the Andover and Clarendon turnpike roads; and such was the nature of its conformation that spectators were able to command a view of the whole of the evolutions. The ground lies but a little out of the direct line of the ancient Roman road leading from Old Sarum, and is intersected by the Pitton road, almost close to the centre of which stands a block of farm buildings, which formed the head-quarters, as it were, of the defending force in the sham fight of Wednesday week. To the right and left of the Andover road long belts of plantation were supposed to afford favourable means of cover to a foe marching in a direction from London to Salisbury. The infantry were drawn up in three brigades, the Wiltshire volunteers occupying the centre and the Hampshire and Somersetshire battalions taking up positions to the right and left. The artillery and cavalry were drawn up to the right of the first brigade. The spectators, of whom there were 8000 or 10,000, occupied the high ground behind the saluting-flag. A covered stand had been erected, with refreshment-booths and temporary stables for the accommodation of those who came from a distance. The Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Marquis of Ailesbury, with other noblemen and gentlemen of rank, was among the company. The whole force was under the command of Colonel Erskine, Inspector-General of Volunteers; and upon the Staff were Colonel Bruce, Assistant Inspector of Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, Aide-de-Camp, and others. The military forces were composed as follows:—Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, 150; 1st Administrative Brigade Hants Artillery Volunteers, 168, six guns; 1st Hants Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps, 38. First Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsmore commanding; Captain and Adjutant Bamfylde, 1st Administrative Battalion Somerset Rifle Volunteers, major of brigade: 1st Administrative Brigade Hants Artillery Volunteers, 560; 1st Administrative Battalion Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers, 500; 2nd ditto, 592; 1st Hants Engineer Volunteer Corps, 91. Second Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Luttrell commanding; Captain and Adjutant Jones, 1st Gloucester Rifle Volunteer Corps, major of brigade: 1st Administrative Battalion Hants Rifle Volunteers, 333; 2nd ditto, 468; 3rd ditto, 389; 4th ditto, 450. Third Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel commanding; Captain and Adjutant Mackenzie, 3rd Administrative Battalion Devon Rifle Volunteers, major of brigade: 1st Administrative Battalion Dorset Rifle Volunteers, 600; 1st ditto, Isle of Wight, 394; 3rd ditto, Somerset, 400. The review passed off most successfully.

A CRAB-DERBY.—"Who wrote that article last week about the English love for racing?" said Dormer. "It was a very good article, wasn't it?" said Pruth. "My dear fellow, don't I know better than to find fault with any article in a paper you conduct? Everything is perfect, or at least you swear it is, and quite right too. I only wanted to know whether that was by Mark Derwent." "But what was the matter with the article?" persisted Mr. Pruth. "Again I tell you, nothing. Only if it was Derwent's, I wonder he did not bring in a story I told him about crabs." "Tell me, I am very fond of crabs." "Not as instruments of gambling, I hope." "Gambling! Oh! throwing crabs, you mean." "A good shot, and yet a miss, Pruth. What business have you to know anything about dice? No, Sir, the story was this. A friend of mine, a great contractor, who was making a harbour somewhere, fancied that he did not get work enough out of the men who went down in the diving-bell. He felt that they wasted time, but he could not imagine how. So, one day, when they were at dinner, he went into the bell; and there he found seven large crabs, and on the back of each was chalked the name of a favourite for the Derby. The men had crab-races at the bottom of the sea."—"Sooner or later," by Shirley Brooks.

THE DUCHY OF CHATELHERAULT.—The Council of State of the Emperor of the French heard recently the appeal of the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, against the decree of the Emperor confirming in favour of the present Duke of Hamilton the hereditary title of Duke of Chateherault. It appears that this title was originally bestowed upon James Hamilton, second Lord Arran, for his services in obtaining the consent of the Scotch Houses of Parliament to the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, with the Dauphin of France, son of Henry II. The marriage took place on April 24, 1558. On March 12, 1864, the Emperor published a decree on a petition from the Duchess of Hamilton in favour of her son, then a minor, upholding and confirming him in the hereditary title of Chateherault, as created in favour of Lord Arran in 1558. It is against this decree that the Marquis of Abercorn appeals, on the ground that he is the nearest male descendant of James Hamilton, Lord Arran. In the last stage of the pleadings it was acknowledged that the Council of State was not competent to adjudicate on the rights of the Marquis of Abercorn to the title he was suing for; but it was contended that the Emperor could not withhold the right of the Duke of Hamilton to the title unless the civil tribunals had pronounced upon the question of title in face of the opposite claims of the Marquis of Abercorn and the Duke. In addition, the Council of State was asked to defer judgment in the cause until the tribunals had decided upon the claims of the Marquis of Abercorn. The appeal was rejected.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BEAT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, a reward of £17 9s. was voted to pay the expenses of the society's life-boat at Camore, near Wexford, in putting off, on the 26th ult., during squally weather, and saving the lives of the whole of the crew, consisting of thirty-six men, of the ship *Blanche Moore*, of Liverpool, bound from that port to Calcutta. The second service clasp of the institution was voted to Mr. James Barrett, the officer of Coastguard at Camore, in acknowledgment of his brave services, extending over sixteen hours, in the life-boat on that occasion. A reward of £20 was likewise voted to pay the expenses of the society's life-boat at Caister, in putting off, on the 21st ult., during blowing weather, to the rescue of the crew of the schooner *West Wharf*, of Portsmouth, which was observed to be a complete wreck on the West Solihy sands. A reward of £8 13s. was given to pay the expenses of the Civil Service life-boat of the institution, stationed at Wexford, in putting off and taking safely into harbour, on the 9th ult., in conjunction with a steam-tug, the brig *Ayrshire Lass*, of Ardrossan, with her crew of four men. A reward of £8 6s. was also voted to pay the expenses of the Scarborough life-boat, belonging to the institution, in putting off, on the 21st ult., in reply to signals of distress, and rescuing three out of five of the crew of the smack *Choice*, of Hull. A reward of £30 10s. was likewise voted to pay the expenses of the life-boat at Lowestoft and Pakefield, which are in connection with the institution, in rescuing from the rigging the crew of fourteen men of the brig *Amicizia*, of Genoa, which was totally wrecked on the bar of the Stamford Channel. Rewards amounting to £68 14s. were also voted to the crews of the society's life-boats at Penarth, Rosslare, Holyhead, Oakley, Pembrey, and Margate for various services during the past month. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote on parchment were granted to W. Hughes, fisherman, of Pittenwee, N.B., for his brave services in saving two lives from a wreck. Various other rewards were also granted for saving lives from various shipwrecks on our coast. During the past month new life-boats had been forwarded to Newhaven, Sussex; Brooke, Isle of Wight; Buddon Ness, Dundee; and Youghal, Ireland. John Hargreaves, Esq., had presented to the institution £500, to defray the cost of a life-boat to be named the "Grace and Sally of Broad Oak." The international jury of the Paris Universal Exhibition had awarded their highest class gold medal to the National Life-boat Institution for the perfection to which it had brought the self-righting life-boat and its equipment, and for aiding to rescue by various means nearly 17,000 shipwrecked seamen of all nations. The small pocket instructions of the institution for the restoration of the principal magazines, whose proprietors had readily assisted the society in this good work. Legacies had been left to the institution by William John Hall, Esq., of Trinity-square, of £1000; and by Martin Lane, Esq., of Cheltenham, £10. Payments amounting to nearly £4000 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. Reports were read from the Inspector and the Assistant Inspector of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to different life-boat stations, and the proceedings terminated.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Paris on Saturday afternoon last. The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by a brilliant staff, received the Czar at the Northern Railway station, and the two Monarchs embraced each other according to Continental custom. A very large crowd was assembled at the railway station, and the whole line of route from the terminus to the Elysée was decorated with numerous flags, and was densely crowded. From some unexplained cause, however, the two Emperors ensconced themselves in a close carriage, and, as the procession passed quickly by, scarcely a glimpse could be had of their Majesties; and the large crowd of sightseers were greatly disappointed, and, naturally enough, many and loud were the complaints.

There was a grand scene at the Paris Opera on Tuesday night. Two Emperors and an Empress not only attended the performance, but were actually seated on as many thrones. Arm-chairs were provided for the various Princes and Princesses, of whom there were fourteen present. According to several accounts the Czar was rather roughly dealt with on Monday. He visited the Hotel Cluny on that day, and was mobbed by the students of the Quarter, who shouted "Vive la Pologne!" Escaping from these critics, he went to the Palais de Justice, and there, it is said, many of the young advocates crowded round him, crying "Vive la Pologne!" nor would they be silenced by General Lebeuf, who was the Czar's guide.

The King of Prussia reached Paris on Wednesday afternoon, and was received at the railway station by the Emperor Napoleon.

A French paper assures us that now the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia are in Paris they will, along with the Emperor of the French, settle the North Schleswig question. The King of Denmark is not to be consulted in the matter, but the Czar is to watch over Danish interests.

SPAIN.

A Papal brief suppressing a large number of religious feasts occurring on week-days, and which are kept in Spain as holidays of obligation, has been received in Madrid, and has been referred for immediate consideration to the Council of State. It will very shortly be promulgated.

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, the Minister for the Colonies stated that the revenue from the colonial possessions of Spain will exceed the expenditure by 100,000,000 reals, which will be at the disposal of the Treasury.

ITALY.

Three of the bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies have rejected Signor Ferrara's bill and the convention relative to the ecclesiastical property.

The King's second son, the Duke of Aosta, was married, on the 28th ult., to Princess della Cisterna.

A French paper asserts that a proposition has been made by Italy to the Papal Court that Italian troops should occupy the Papal provinces in order to put down brigandage and preserve the temporal power from any attempts of the party of action. This proposition is said to have been supported by the French Minister at Rome. Cardinal Antonelli rejected it, however.

PRUSSIA.

The North German Constitution has been adopted by the Upper House of the Prussian Diet. It is stated that the elections for the new German Parliament will take place on July 15. The Federal Council will meet on Aug. 1 and the Parliament on Sept. 1.

The *Banking and Commercial Journal* asserts that an exchange of communications has taken place between the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin with reference to the occupation of Rastadt by Prussian troops. Prussia reserved to herself in principle the right to garrison the fortress by an understanding with the Sovereign ruler of Rastadt, but declared that there was at present no question of taking advantage of that right. The same journal adds that France accepted the last and gave no contradiction to the first portion of the Prussian declaration.

A Royal decree has been published at Kiel dismissing, without pension, twenty-six clergymen who had refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

The coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary will take place to-day (Saturday). All the proceedings at the ceremony have been arranged and settled by the Hungarian Diet. No one can doubt that the Hungarians are resolved to make Francis Joseph promise enough before they allow him to be crowned. The inaugural diploma which his Majesty has to sign binds him to the various points for which the Hungarians have ever contended. Among them is that the crown of St. Stephen shall never be removed from the kingdom; and again, that in the event of the extinction of the successors to the throne of Hungary of the house of Hapsburg, Hungary shall have the right of a free election of a Sovereign. The last article provides that a similar diploma shall be issued by every future King of Hungary before his coronation. This is the proposal of the Government made to the Diet.

So far as Hungary is concerned, there seems to be every prospect that the reconciliation which has been effected will be enduring; but the Croats are by no means satisfied, and everything seems to indicate more trouble for the Emperor in that quarter. Nor is it quite certain that the Reichsrath, which is sitting at Vienna, will be altogether as compliant as the Austrian Ministry desire. There is, however, less to apprehend from this cause than from disaffection among the Slavonic peoples.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree has been published, dated Wirballen, May 29, whereby all political prosecutions still pending in reference to the latest risings in Poland are quashed, and all persons implicated, except always criminal offenders, are amnestied. No fresh prosecutions will be instituted in reference to the Polish insurrection. All Poles "interned" in Russia will be allowed to return to their homes if the officials of the locality where they may have been "interned" give a good report of their behaviour. Polish priests will receive permission to return to their homes from the Governor of Poland, and natives of the western provinces who may have been banished from their homes by order of the Administration will receive permission to remove to Poland upon obtaining testimony of their good conduct. All Polish priests are to be subject to the Governor of Poland as well as to their bishops.

THE UNITED STATES.

The impeachment of President Johnson has now virtually been abandoned, the Impeachment Committee having decided to recommend to Congress the alternative course of a vote of censure.

Jefferson Davis has arrived at Montreal. It is said that Mr. Horace Greeley will be "arraigned" before the Union League for becoming security for Davis. This means that Mr. Greeley is very likely to be expelled from that body.

The Fenians are active throughout the country. Numerous large and enthusiastic meetings have been held. It is reported that a large force is being organised to invade Canada. Stores are being accumulated for that purpose.

MEXICO.

The *Paris Patrie* throws doubts upon the reported death of the Emperor Maximilian. It says that telegraphic advices have been received in Paris, according to which Maximilian was alive on May 20. If this be true, there is good reason for the hope that he has not been shot. According to previous accounts, Queretaro was taken on May 15, and it was stated that the ex-Emperor was shot almost immediately afterwards. If, then, he was alive on the 20th, it is clear the first story was not true; and there is fair ground for supposing that no such order as that alleged by the *San Luis Potosi Journal* to have been given by Juarez has been issued.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

At long intervals, in obscure language, and with doubtful authority, reports reach this country of a deperate and sanguinary war between certain States of South America. The public is informed that the Brazilian forces or the Paraguayan forces have achieved a decisive victory, or suffered a crushing defeat; that the "allies" are triumphant, or that their prospects are hopeless; that the Imperial ironclads have silenced the batteries of Lopez, or that the artillery of Lopez has destroyed an Imperial squadron. To these accounts, conflicting in themselves, fresh confusion is frequently added by contradictions given to them on their arrival; for though the politics of the River Plate are not familiarly discussed in this country, the belligerents have very zealous partisans, and no report favourable to either side is allowed to obtain currency without impeachment from the other.

The mass of the South American continent is covered by the enormous territory of Brazil, south of which empire lie the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Uruguay. But in the very heart of the continent, inclosed between the Argentine and the Brazilian territories, lies the Republic (as it is styled) of Paraguay—a State which seems to have provoked the present war, either by the actual aggressions of its rulers or by the incompatibility of its institutions with those of its neighbours. Paraguay, in fact, is a despotism, for it is ruled with arbitrary power by a single Governor, who, though styled President of the Republic, succeeded to office not by election, but by inheritance, and who openly claims a similar right of succession for his son. At the same time it is sufficiently clear that this Government, whether liberal or illiberal, is exercised with extraordinary vigour and apparently with considerable popularity. Lopez, the President, or, as he might rather be termed, the Dictator of Paraguay, has raised, it is said, though the assertion is incredible, an army of 100,000 men; and it is at least certain that he has inflicted severe loss on the allies, and is defying them at this moment, though they have put greater forces in the field than were ever known on that part of the continent.

It will naturally be asked what was the origin of this coalition against Paraguay—what the cause of a war waged with such prodigality and fury. To that question it would be difficult to return within the limits at our command a comprehensive answer. The States of South America have been convulsed from the beginning of their independence by factions resembling those which have brought Mexico to anarchy, and though the process has not been so ruinously protracted in Southern as in Central America we can discern traces of the same passions and evils. There have been armed factions and fierce chiefs contending for power both in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, and in these contests not only Brazil but Paraguay intervened. Paraguay had the advantage, if not of liberal institutions, at any rate of a settled Government with fixed traditions, a resolute policy, and a devoted army. These advantages gave the State, notwithstanding its smallness, so great a relative superiority that aggression and conquest entered into its designs. That, at least, is the allegation of its enemies, and it is not improbable. Paraguay adopted one Argentine faction, Brazil another; and this set Brazil against Paraguay. Then Uruguay feared, or professed to fear, an attack from Lopez; and, as the Argentine party opposed by Lopez was ultimately successful, the result was that the Empire and the two Republics were ready to unite their forces in a grand alliance, if not for the conquest of Paraguay, at any rate for the deposition of its obnoxious Dictator and the reorganisation of the country on a system more satisfactory to themselves. The allies declare, indeed, that they are making war not against Paraguay, but against Lopez only; and when the United States, at the beginning of the present year, offered their mediation in the quarrel, a fatal obstacle to the negotiation was raised by the demand of the allies, as a preliminary condition, that the President of Paraguay should abdicate and leave the country forthwith. In fact, amid much that is obscure, this much appears certain—that, either with or without reason, the Empire of Brazil and the Republics of the Plate have convinced themselves that a common safety requires the suppression of such a Government and Power as the family of Lopez have established in Paraguay.

The actual events of the war possess considerable interest for us, Paraguay is bounded on the south and east by the River Parana, which provided the assailants with an easy road to the point of attack. Just where the River Paraguay, which bounds the State on the west, falls into the Parana, the allies landed; but in the little angle of land formed by the confluence of the two streams they have ever since remained. Thirty square miles of Paraguayan territory, and no more, have they been able to command, though they have ironclads on the rivers and a very strong force in the field. Lopez, while supported by the devotion of his troops, has been protected by the nature of the country. Dense woods and pathless swamps, rendering communications almost impossible, cover the face of the land, while at all favourable points the Paraguayans, who are said to have been long preparing for the contest, have thrown up strong and well-armed works. Modern tactics, as well as modern ordnance, are employed on both sides; and probably some of the combats between the ironclads and the shore batteries would convey instructive lessons if we could but rely on the details reported. It is now said that, while Lopez is confronting the allies in this south-western corner of his dominions, a new invasion of Brazilian troops will take place from the north-east; but the whole country is unknown, and the operation may be attended with unexpected difficulties.

We have already alluded to the attempt made by the United States to terminate this exhausting contest by the substitution of arbitration for force. The Government of Washington in offering this intervention took its stand upon its general interest in American peace and its desire to save Republican institutions from the prejudice to which ruinous quarrels would expose them. A fair proposal, in fact, was made to the belligerents, and in an unexpected form, had they chosen to submit their differences to argument; but this offer was declined, and we must have said enough to show that the result at that moment could hardly have been otherwise. The allies are conducting a crusade against Lopez and his Government, and the very essence of their demands is that he shall reign in Paraguay no longer. Such a demand they could hardly prefer at a pacific conference in which Paraguay was to be fairly represented, and so the opportunity was politely declined. As things now stand, it seems as if nothing but the exhaustion of one side or the other could terminate the struggle. The allies are by far the most powerful in resources, but they are at a distance from home, and the campaign is said to be costing Brazil alone nearly £200,000 a day. At this rate of expenditure the end, it may be thought, must soon come; but the army of Lopez has suffered losses which it would be difficult to make good, and it is possible that, with all his advantages, he may be outlasted in the field. It is only to be wished, in the name of humanity, that some favourable termination may be found for so destructive a struggle.—*Times*.

INCREASE OF RAILWAY FARES.—The principal railway companies have increased their fares for passengers to compensate for the concessions recently made to the engine-drivers. The additional fares, however, are only charged for return tickets, and therefore do not affect third class passengers or travellers taking only single tickets. The change dates from June 1. The increase will generally be found to be about—though not exactly—one ninth of the whole return fare previously charged. Thus, the fare from London to Manchester and back was, last month, first class, 4s. 3d.; second, 3s. 6d.; a ninth added to the first class, 4s. 3d., would make the sum up to 4s. 9d. The actual fare this month and hereafter will be 5s. 3d. The second-class return ticket between London and Manchester was, last month, 3s. 6d.; a ninth added brings the amount up to 4s., and that is exactly what the fare has been raised to. Again, the return fares between Liverpool and London were, last month, first class, 6s. 6d.; second, 5s. 6d. A ninth added in both cases would make the sums respectively 7s. 3d. and 6s. 3d. The actual fares printed in this month's time-table are 6s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. The Great Western, the London and North-Western, the Midland, and other great lines have simultaneously made the change.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES, as soon as she is sufficiently recovered, will visit the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Trentham.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN is said to have written a letter to the Emperor Napoleon expressing regret at not being able to visit Paris this year.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE has written to the Princess of Wales to try and persuade her to come and live with her for a few months, insisting upon the fact, that a complete change of air might be beneficial to her health, and assuring her that she will receive from her all the affectionate care of a sister.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE's medical attendants, after having held a consultation, have declared that the unhappy Princess will never recover her reason, and that her days are numbered.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has forwarded a donation of 30s. to the fund now being raised by the Society of Arts for assisting a number of selected artisans to visit and report upon the Paris Exhibition. The society gives 100s. from its own funds to this object.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS has purchased at the horticultural exhibition of Paris twenty magnificent orange-trees which cost each, it is said, 4000fr. They have arrived at Laeken, and are intended to adorn the Royal park.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES have kindly consented that the Grand Caledonian Fancy Dress Ball shall be held, under their patronage, on Friday, the 21st inst., at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.

THE SULTAN has accepted the invitation of Queen Victoria to visit London; and his departure from Constantinople is fixed for the 22nd inst. The Viceroy of Egypt leaves Alexandria on the 9th, on his visit to Paris.

LORD BROUGHAM has arrived at his residence in Berkeley-square from his villa at Cannes. The noble and learned Lord is in excellent health.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has become the patron, and the Archbishop of Armagh the vice-patron, of the Poor Clergy Relief Society.

A GRAND VOLUNTEER FIELD-DAY will take place in Windsor Great Park on Whit Monday, the 10th inst.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON has decided that the three battalions of infantry which were last year added to the Irish establishment in consequence of the Fenian disturbances, shall at once be withdrawn.

MESSERS. BROADWOOD have received the first prize for pianofortes at the Paris Exhibition.

THE MARRIAGE of the Duke of St. Albans and Miss Sibyl Mary Grey, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles and Mary Grey, is appointed to take place on the 20th inst.

LORD JOHN MANNERS, with the consent of the Crown, agreed that the fence of Hyde Park shall be set back so as to allow Park-lane to be permanently widened and improved. The necessary operations for this purpose are to be at once commenced by Sir J. Thwaites and the Board of Works.

M. CLOQUET, known to all Europe as one of the most celebrated of French surgeons and anatomists, has just been created a Baron.

A COPPER-MINE of extraordinary richness has been discovered at Valle, in the province of Vicenza, Italy.

THE NOTORIOUS CONVICT ROBSON has obtained a ticket of leave, and has left Western Australia.

THE FORTIFICATIONS of DANTZIG are to be considerably enlarged, and thirteen detached forts constructed around the town.

WHITLEY ABBEY, near Coventry, the family seat of Viscount Hood, has been purchased by Mr. Edward Petre for £30,000.

THE POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES, on Dec. 31 last, was 431,414, of whom 239,825 were males.

BAGDAD has, since March 17, been completely surrounded by water, in consequence of an inundation of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. The whole of the country between Bagdad and Bassorah is under water, and the crops have been completely destroyed.

THE LIVERPOOL CORPORATION has resolved unanimously to place a statue of the Earl of Derby in St. George's Hall, as a recognition of his great public services, and of his gift to the town of the Derby Museum.

M. NELATON has been elected a member of the French Academy.

A FAMINE is feared in Upper Burmah. Reports from the famine districts in Orissa continue favourable.

AN ERRAND BOY meeting an old country member descending the steps of the Carlton Club asked him, "Please, Sir, is this the Reform Club?" "No, confound you!" growled the old Tory, "The Reform is next door. This is not The Reform; this is The Revolution."

THE acclimatisation of salmon in Tasmania has turned out a brilliant success. The fry liberated last year from the breeding-ponds on the river Plenty have returned to their native streams fine well-grown fish.

THE APPEAL COURT OF BERLIN has just condemned the responsible editor of the *Kladderadatsch* (the Prussian Punch) to fifteen days' imprisonment for having attacked the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and especially the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

A MEMORIAL TO JOHN GIBSON, R.A., has been placed near his grave in the Protestant cemetery, Rome. This comprises a medallion, with a portrait of the deceased sculptor in profile, the work of his pupil, Mr. Spence, and an epitaph written in feeling terms by Lord Lytton.

THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND OYSTER COMPANY have now, it is estimated, 5,000,000 young oysters in their beds at Hayling Island, and the Hayling Oyster Company have £5000 worth of oyster spat on their beds.

A NOTICE signed by the Duke of Cambridge, as ranger of the Royal parks, has been posted at the Marble Arch, warning persons against betting and gambling in the parks, and notifying that any who may infringe this regulation will be peremptorily removed.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY, in early life, once arrived late at night, on foot, at the Stickney Tavern in Concord, New Hampshire. Having no money, he went supperless to bed, and the next morning stopped and sawed wood to pay for his lodging and breakfast.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION AT CORK has closed its labours, having sentenced five men to be executed and ten to penal servitude. Twenty-seven pleaded guilty, and were discharged on giving bail for good behaviour, and nineteen were remitted to the next regular assizes. Four only were acquitted.

FOLEY'S STATUE OF THE LATE LORD HERBERT OF LEA was unveiled in front of the War Office in Pall-mall last Saturday morning. The Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Gladstone both took part in the proceedings, which were of an extremely interesting character, although there was an absence of all ostentation or show.

A HOSTILE MEETING WITH SWORDS took place, last Saturday, between M. Guy de Charnacé, editor of the *Jockey*, and the Marquis de Galiffet, occasioned by an article from the pen of the former, which the latter considered offensive. After a short combat the Marquis was slightly wounded in the right cheek, near the eye, and M. de Charnacé had his thigh pierced by a sword-thrust.

THE WORKMEN'S SOCIETY OF NAPLES have just sent twenty delegates to the Paris Exhibition, at a cost of 300l. each, travelling expenses included. Each, in exchange for the advantages of a pleasure-trip gratis, engages to study the portion of the Exhibition which concerns his particular branch of trade, to take notes, and to draw up a report on his return. Medals will be awarded to the delegates who shall have best acquitted themselves of their task.

BUT THREE OFFICERS remain alive who were present at Howe's great victory over the French fleet on June 1, 1794. The following are their names, together with their rank then and now:—Admiral Edward Batey, on the reserved list, was mate of the Defence, 74; Admiral Henry Thomas Davis, on the retired list, was midshipman of the Glory, 38; and Captain Justinian Barrell, on the retired list, who was a boy in the Brunswick, 74.

CLUB GOSSIP.—It is stated that the Marquis of Bute has purchased Loudoun Castle, in Ayrshire, the seat of the Marquis of Hastings, for the sum of £350,000. It is rumoured that a marriage is likely to take place between Captain Grosvenor, M.P. for Westminster, and Miss White, daughter of Lady Annaly. A marriage is arranged between Lord Brabazon, son of the Earl of Meath, and Lady Mary Maitland, only child of the Earl and Countess of Lauderdale. We understand that Mr. Naylor, of Hooton, has become the purchaser of the residence of the Duke of Hamilton in Arlington-street.—*Echoes from the Clubs*.

ASCOT RACES.—Ascot races commenced on Tuesday, with splendid weather and a large attendance. The Prince of Wales was present. The principal race furnished some curious results, reversing the Derby running and making the St. Leger quite an open event. Vaulan, who ran third for the Derby, was first, beating Markham, who was second for the Derby, and Achievement, who ran second for the Oaks. On Wednesday Mr. Chaplin's Hermit carried off the Ninth Ascot Biennial Stakes, while the Royal Hunt Cup fell to Baron Rothschild's Jasper. The other races on that day did not present any noteworthy feature, except that the Ascot Derby was won by Sir Joseph Hawley's Palmer. The Ascot Cup, on Thursday, was carried off by the Marquis of Hastings' Lecturer.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.—About three o'clock on Monday an accident occurred to the train leaving Uddingston station for Glasgow. When about to pass below the bridge on the turnpike road, a caravan, which had been placed on the top of a common luggage wagon, came in contact with the bridge, and the consequence was that the caravan was knocked through the end of a third class carriage which was immediately behind it in the same train. Five persons who were sitting in this carriage were all more or less hurt, and one of them, a young man named Laird, is so severely injured internally that his recovery is doubtful. A commercial traveller named Paton had one of the joints of his right leg dislocated. The other three escaped with severe bruises only. The caravan, which was very much damaged, contained dramatic scenery.

THE RIVER LEA.

THE Royal Commissioners appointed to report as to the pollution of rivers—Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Way—have just presented a report on the state of the River Lea, which was selected for early examination because it chiefly supplies with water the East London district, in which there was an outbreak of cholera last summer. It appears that some unfiltered water was at that time used, but it is not now delivered in that state; and there were several local conditions calculated to produce cholera. The report states that the River Lea has been navigable from time immemorial. King Alfred is known to have visited Ware by water. The area of the watershed is about 500 square miles, the greater portion of it a natural filter; but in dry weather the flow is for the most part spring water. This river supplies about half the population of London with water; and the limit of supply, without the construction of extensive storage reservoirs, has been fully reached. Pollution of the waters of the Lea by sewage is general throughout its course. At Luton, three miles from its source, the depravation begins; and it goes on increasing until, when the river reaches Ponder's-End, it becomes in a great degree like an open common sewer, and in the latter part of its course runs through a nuisance district, the seat of trades expelled beyond the limits of the better parts of the metropolis. The clerk to the Bishop Stortford board of guardians was frank with the Commission. He described a plan they have lately adopted at that place, which "succeeds remarkably well." When the winter floods have come, they have sent out a barge with a heavy rake to stir up all the summer's accumulations of filth, which will sometimes crop up almost to the mouth of the drains, so that he says, "we have passed it on to our neighbours to some extent; we thought we had kept it long enough." We need not go through the Commissioners' account of the attempts made to neutralise the effect of such a vast supply of sewage. They come to the conclusion that none of them cure; what is required is prevention. The navigation must be maintained, but the casting of sewage into the flowing water must be prohibited, and a conservancy board created to see the prohibition carried into effect. Fortunately, sewage can very generally throughout the Lea basin be applied to land without difficulty by gravitation; but when pumping is required towns may fairly be called on to adopt it. The Commissioners admit that it may not be possible to raise the quality of the water of the lower Lea to the standard of the New River water, which is to a great extent derived from springs flowing direct from the chalk, and is most jealously guarded from pollution in its course along an aqueduct devoted to no other purpose than that of a water carrier; but if proper measures be adopted to protect the Lea from avoidable pollution, a great improvement in its purity will be secured. Large expenses have been incurred for improving the water taken for domestic supply, and a fair wholesome water is obtained at Ponder's-End by the East London Waterworks Company. The question whether a navigation should be allowed to continue in a conduit for water destined for the supply of the metropolis is one which, say the Commissioners, deserve serious consideration. Dealing with the matter as they find practicable, they recommend the protection of the water of the Lea on the system inaugurated by the Act of last Session relating to the Thames. They propose the appointment of a good working conservancy board on which the Government should be represented as well as the water companies and the navigation and trading interests and the City Corporation; and the prohibition, after a certain period allowed for alteration of existing arrangements of the casting into the Lea or its tributaries of any sewage or injurious refuse, unless it has been purified by passing over land. The conservancy board should be furnished with complete powers, and be responsible for keeping the river a fit carrier of pure water, and seeing to the observance of statutory prohibitions against the pollution of water which can reach the river, superintending also works of arterial drainage in the watershed. If the present income prove insufficient it should be supplemented by a charge upon the water companies, not exceeding a certain maximum—a course to which the companies will not object; and, if necessary, a loan from the Public Works Loan Commissioners might be obtained. Lastly, the Commissioners do not fail to recommend that it be rendered compulsory upon the companies (New River and East London) to supply water upon the "constant system" throughout their districts, and upon owners of houses to furnish their houses with proper arrangements to receive such supply.

FAINTING.—Ladies do not faint nowadays, at least but rarely. If one can trust a perfect mass of evidence, oral and written, syncope, at the end of the last century, and up to the thirty-fifth year of this, was a habit with ladies. A story without a swoon was impossible until lately. Let us thank Heaven that our mothers, wives, and daughters have given up the evil of becoming catatonic at the occurrence of anything in the least degree surprising.—*The Gentleman's Magazine*.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—A shocking case of death from destitution was brought to light, on Tuesday, at Homerton. Caroline Raymond was the wife of a shoemaker named James Raymond. The Raymond family consisted of the father and mother and four children: one of the latter is a cripple. The average weekly earnings of the head of the family was 15s., and out of that 2s. 6d. went for the rent. It was stated that during the whole of last winter all the family had to do without furniture or bedding. The other day the attention of the parochial authorities was called to the fact that the poor woman was dying. After some official delay the place was visited, and a sickening scene of filth and wretchedness was witnessed. Death soon after relieved the unfortunate woman of her sufferings. A Coroner's jury, on Tuesday, came to the conclusion that death was produced by natural causes, "accelerated by the surrounding circumstances," and recommended that the board of guardians' attention should be drawn to their "visiting orders."

EMIGRATION FROM THE IRON AND COAL DISTRICTS.—The tide of emigration has once more commenced in the iron and coal districts of South Wales, and hundreds have already left, and many more are preparing to follow. As was the case in 1865 and 1866, fully 85 to 90 per cent of the emigrants are bound for the United States, and the remainder are distributed over the various British colonies. The unfavourable accounts received of the state of trade in the States, the comparative lowness of wages as compared with the prices of provisions, and many other disadvantages which might be mentioned do not appear to have any influence in checking the movement, and, in fact, those who have left have in many instances expressed their conviction that things cannot be worse in America than at home. Undoubtedly, many of those who leave can well be spared in the present depressed condition of the iron trade; but it is, nevertheless, unfortunate that so many skilled hands are leaving the country, for their places cannot be easily filled. Many of the ironmasters are making heavy sacrifices to keep their hands together by stocking the produce of their establishments, so that when any substantial improvement takes place in the demand they will be prepared to meet the increased requirements of buyers without any difficulty.

THE WATER SUPPLY AND THE CHOLERA.—Although the history of the cholera explosion which broke out in June last year has been written in the death registers at Somerset House, yet the result of the investigation as to how far the water supplied to the inhabitants of the metropolis led to the sacrifice of 3931 lives in the east end of London has only just been recorded. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the best means of preventing the pollution of rivers, in their report on the River Lea, state that they do not feel justified in attributing the outbreak of cholera in this locality to any one cause exclusively. Of course, as the evidence received by the Commissioners only bore incidentally upon the causes which led to such a sad sacrifice of life, the investigation is only partial, and the conclusions to which they arrive must not be taken as the final solution to the important question as to the cause of the outbreak; in fact, they admit that they did not consider it incumbent upon them to institute a medical inquiry into all the particulars of the case as to whether the mortality by cholera in the east of London was attributable to the water furnished from the reservoirs at Old Ford, whence the suffering districts drew their supply. They therefore consider it sufficient to report that while, on the one hand, the water supplied by the East London Waterworks Company, from the Old Ford reservoir, had received an admixture of some unfiltered water drawn from an open and partially abandoned reservoir; on the other hand, there were several local conditions—the low level of the district, the use of polluted wells, the saturation with sewage of the subsoil, and the excessive accumulation of stagnant sewage in ditches and cuts arising in great measure from the storm overflows of the metropolitan sewage works—the concurrence of which, at that season, were calculated to produce cholera. The Commissioners admit that the act of the company in drawing water from the open reservoir for domestic consumption was unquestionably reprehensible. But they entirely overlook the complete coincidence of the cholera field with the field of supply of the unfiltered water. Numerous localities could doubtless be pointed to where most of the local conditions calculated to produce cholera, in the opinion of the Commissioners, existed, none of which, however, suffered in any degree approaching those in which the inhabitants drank the polluted water of this reservoir. The second volume of the second report of the Commissioners, just issued, contains the evidence of Mr. Greaves, the chief engineer of the East London Waterworks Company. He states, in answer to certain questions put to him by Mr. Rawlinson, that there were depositing-reservoirs where the simple water was received from the River Lea, and it was from one of these reservoirs that a small quantity of unfiltered water was taken last spring. The foreman of the works, states Mr. Greaves, died suddenly of apoplexy; a new man was appointed, and in giving him discretionary instructions as to how he should act in manipulating the water in the possibility of there being a short supply in store, he must, upon this implied sanction, have drawn upon the unfiltered water of the River Lea, probably in June last. Another fact ignored in the report of the Commissioners is the remarkable circumstance that the outbreak of cholera in the east of London occurred just after the unfiltered water was distributed in the mains and butts of the inhabitants, and that soon after the effects of this polluted water had been recorded by the Registrar-General and pointed out to Mr. Greaves the eruption began to decline. The evidence received by the Commissioners points irresistibly to the conclusion that the unfiltered water, unhappily drawn upon, was the principal cause of the dissemination of the cholera poison among the unfortunate inhabitants of the east of London.

"THE SINGING LESSON."

THE Fine-Arts Exhibition in Paris, which may be regarded as the French "Academy," has this year been so successful that, considering the admirable display which we have also made in London, the art of painting may be said to have accomplished a stride during the past twelve months. The medals of the French Academy have been distributed amongst rising artists, twenty-three of whom have before been distinguished in a similar manner; and the works of these representatives of the present state of the fine arts in France fully justify their selection for that honour. As we shall probably publish Engravings of some of the most prominent examples of the Exhibition in our columns, it will be unnecessary here to enter into any detailed account of the principal works of the successful candidates, amongst whom may be mentioned M.M. Fromentin, Amaury Duval, Brandon, Heilbuth, Whistler, Tabar, César de Cocke, Victor de Madarsz, Paul Vayson, G. Brion, F. Latour, Meyerheim, and Schloesser.

It is from one of the pictures of the last-named gentleman that our Engraving is taken, and the subject is one of those which only needs the sort of handling which is M. Schloesser's characteristic to ensure public attention, since it appeals to every class alike. Perhaps there hardly exists a human being, or, at all events, a human being likely to visit a picture-gallery for pleasure, who would not respond to the simple pleasure in that slovenly boy's face as he watches the contemplative bullfinch on his finger and carefully whistles the tune which the bird is already engaged in committing to memory. We become almost as much lost to outward objects as the boy himself in the interest belonging to that bird, and, as we stand and watch him, wonder whether he will wake up suddenly on his perch at night and pipe out a bar or two as an experiment. This swift influence of a simple story is one of the triumphs of the painter of homely pictures; but it needs a master of his art to realise it. M. Schloesser belongs to the Düsseldorf school, which has already sent so many able representatives to Paris. His other picture, called "The Tribunal," has also attracted great attention, and is admirably rendered. It represents the village pastor and schoolmaster listening to the report of a stern and terrible "keeper" as to the depredations of the schoolboys in a neighbouring orchard; and the same keen perception of truth and simple effect is displayed in this larger work as in "The Singing Lesson."

NEATH AND BRECON RAILWAY.

THIS line was opened for passenger-traffic on Monday. The railway passes through an important mineral and agricultural district, and will form part of a second route from South Wales to Liverpool, Manchester, and the northern districts. The total length of the line is thirty-one miles, and in connection with the Central Wales and Central Wales Extension Railways it is expected to be ultimately absorbed into the London and North-Western system.

This line possesses many interesting features, besides opening up a country hitherto completely inaccessible, abounding in interest to the followers of trade and commerce, because of the enormous fields of mineral wealth that will be brought into the market, and to the tourist for disclosing without exception scenery of the grandest and most gorgeous description. The line ascends 1320 ft. in about fifteen miles continuously, with varying gradients from 1 in 50, and curves round the mountain side in snake-like form. Within five or six miles of the summit the beautiful Vale of Swansea comes into view, and continues so until the highest point in the line is reached, where a prospect is presented down the vale which is at once both grand and beautiful. From this place, with a



"THE SINGING LESSON."—(FROM THE PICTURE, BY SCHLOESSER, IN THE FRENCH FINE-ART EXHIBITION.)

name impossible to spell—not to say pronounce—the line descends again continuously, in like manner as it ascended, to Brecon, where it crosses the River Usk and part of the town on a viaduct, and forms a junction with the Brecon and Merthyr and Central Wales Railways.

Beyond the advantages above described by the opening of this railway, the very important towns of Newport, Cardiff, Swansea,

and Neath, are brought into direct communication, via Brecon, Shrewsbury, or Hereford, with Liverpool, Manchester, and the Midland counties. The traffic which must result from the completion of this link in the great network of our railway system must very soon necessitate that the line, which is now only a single one, shall be made double. But the greatest and most novel feature of all is the description of locomotive engines which have been used in the construction of the line for the past two years, and which are intended to work the traffic. These engines are on the principle known as Fairlie's duplex bogie engine. The originality and quaintness of the design will be seen from the representation of one of these engines, the Progress, in our Engraving. When we first looked on this novel machine we could not resist the impression that it was two engines which had got stuck together in a collision and could not be separated; and, when told that the engine was going to move, we were puzzled to know which way to run, as each end appeared to us to be in front. However, we soon learned that any end was front, as it ran either way equally well. We were informed by Mr. Holt, the locomotive superintendent of the line, that this kind of engine was the only one suited to the Welsh railways, for the following reasons, which we endeavour to give as near as we can in his own words:—

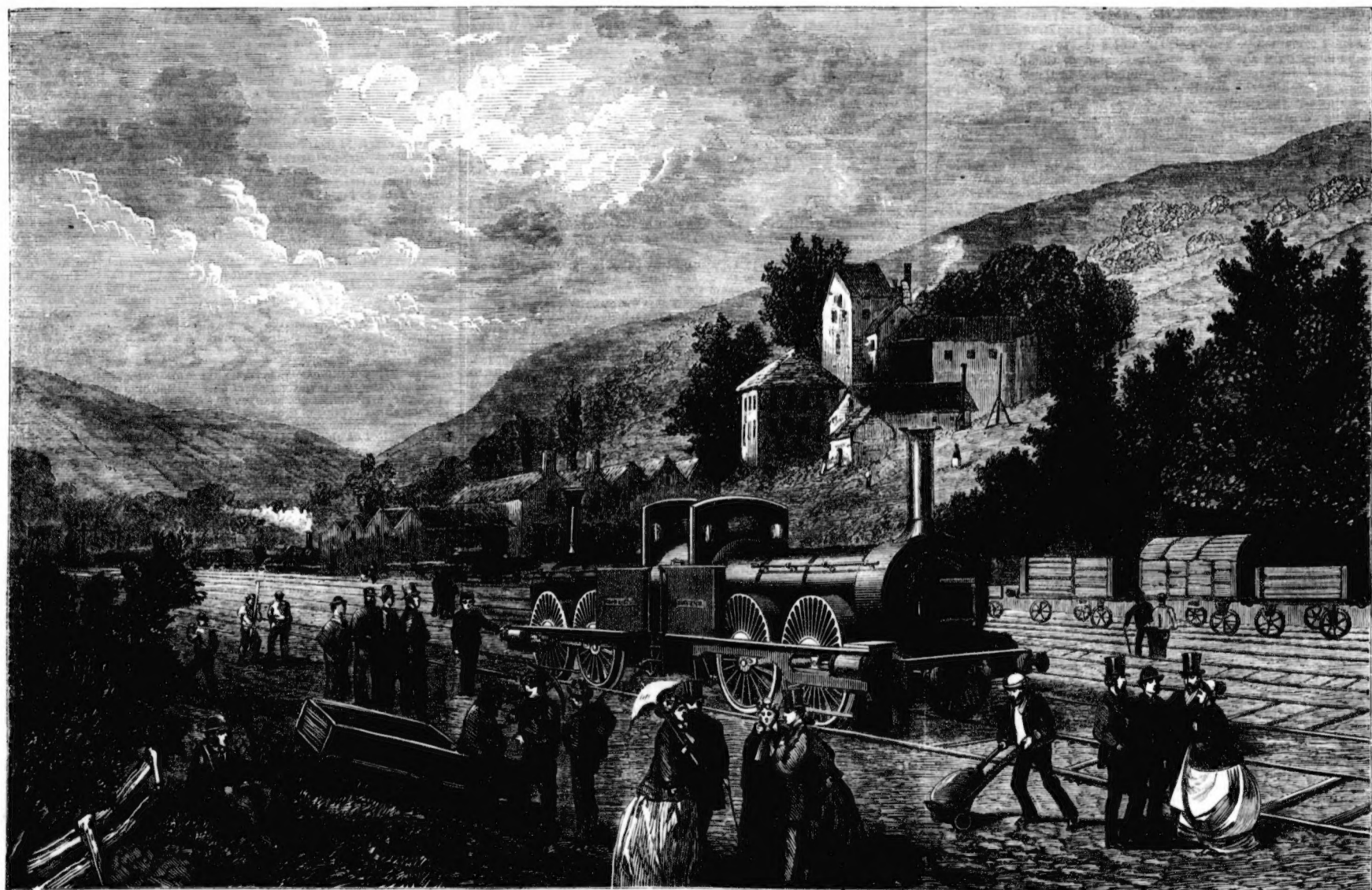
The engine runs either end front; consequently expensive turn-tables and the cost of labour in turning are entirely saved.

The entire machine, including water and fuel, is available for adhesion, being disposed on driving-wheels. The weight is placed on a large number of wheels, in two distinct groups, each group having its frame, cylinders, and gearing complete, which can swivel under the boiler in any direction given by the curvature of the line. Thus, while you have a larger number of wheels, all of which are drivers, the actual rigid wheel base, which is the measure of the curve engines can traverse, is two thirds less than any tank engine can be made, enabling it to pass round curves of very small radii without friction and with perfect safety at high speeds. The weight, being disposed over a larger number of wheels than usual, is much less per wheel, and consequently the destruction to the permanent way and the machine itself is very much reduced; but beside this, the weight being placed in the centre of each group of wheels, any imperfection of the line does not alter the weight on each wheel. This is not the case with the tank or ordinary locomotive engine, the weight of which is placed directly over each wheel; consequently, the imperfections of the road cause free oscillation of this weight, which jumps continuously from one wheel to the other, and thus doubles for the instant the normal load on each wheel.

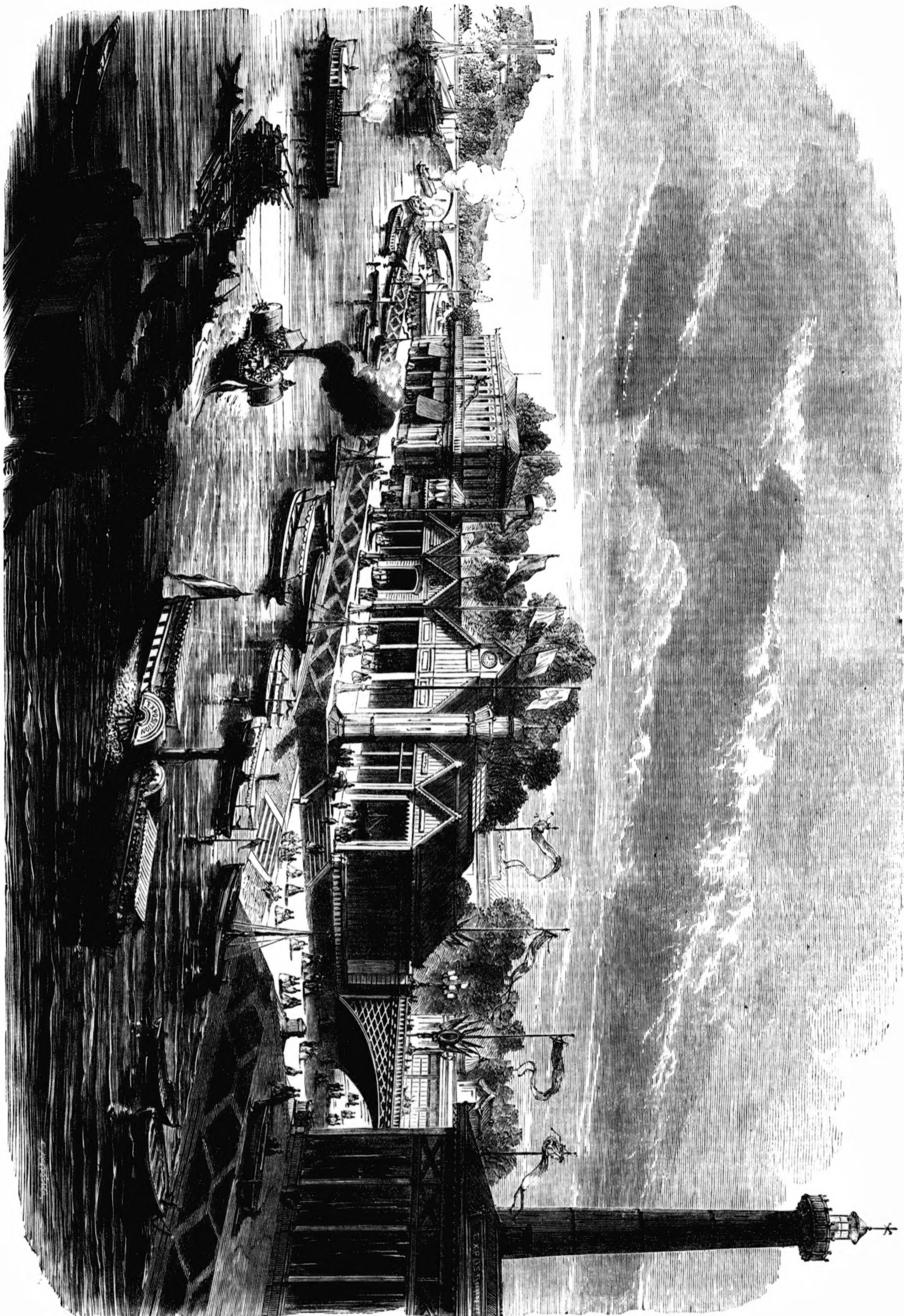
Mr. Fairlie's engine combines two of the most powerful engines together, and is controlled by one driver and one fireman, as in the ordinary single engine. There is thus a saving of half the cost of labour.

There were other advantages named by Mr. Holt, but these were the leading points, which appear to us to call for the immediate and earnest attention of all railway authorities; the mere fact of being able to dispense with the tenders of our engines, and utilise their weight for passenger and merchandise traffic, is a question involving the solvency or insolvency of railways; and, as these have now arrived at a most critical stage, it behoves those under whose guidance they are to immediately inquire into these important statements, and to lose no time in satisfying themselves of their truth or otherwise.

The sketch from which our Engraving has been made was taken at the junction of the Neath and Brecon with the Vale of Neath Railway at Neath, from which point the former line runs in a north-easterly direction to Brecon.



NEATH AND BRECON RAILWAY: THE NEW LOCOMOTIVE.



THE PARIS EXHIBITION: GENERAL VIEW OF THE FRENCH MARINE DEPARTMENT ON THE BANKS OF THE SEINE.—SEE PAGE 362.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 306.

A STROKE OF WORK.

On Tuesday night week the new institution, as Disraeli called it, was partially a failure; for when the House resumed, at nine o'clock, it was, at the instance of Major Knox, immediately counted out. But on the following Friday this new institution was an entire success. The House met at two o'clock; suspended at seven; resumed at nine, and sat on till daylight appeared; and at both sittings did a reasonable amount of business. In the morning it did, for good or for evil, a very effective stroke of work, for it decided, on the motion of Mr. Laing, that no borough with a population of less than 10,000 shall return more than one member to Parliament. This surely was an effective stroke, for it dismisses thirty-three of the present members from the House, and gives the Chancellor of the Exchequer the same number of seats for distribution. The Government opposed this motion, but not with much energy. Indeed, it was whispered about that, though the Chancellor of the Exchequer was compelled by the Tories of the straighter sort on his side to go to a division, he was rather pleased with his defeat. But enough of our morning's work. We now proceed to describe what occurred in the evening, which, if not more interesting, was, in the performance of it, far more dramatic.

GODLESS COLLEGES IN IRELAND.

The question, in a few words, was this:—In 1847 the late Sir Robert Peel established and endowed, out of the revenues of the State, three colleges in Ireland, called "Queen's Colleges"—one at Cork, one at Belfast, and one at Galway. These colleges were not to be sectarian, but open to all comers. He also established a Queen's University to confer degrees on the students of these colleges, and these alone. The Roman Catholic hierarchy denounced these institutions as "godless" colleges, and used all their influence to keep Roman Catholics away from them, and in the main succeeded, thus in a great measure frustrating the scheme and disappointing the hopes of the great statesman and his followers. Consequently, Roman Catholics—except the few who dare to brave the Church thunders—cannot obtain degrees. Well, some time ago they asked to have the Catholic University chartered. This, however, the late Government refused; but softened their refusal by offering to alter the charter of the Queen's University so as to open it to the students of all colleges. "Good!" said the Roman hierarchy; "we will accept this proposal." And, consequently, last year a charter to expand the old charter was issued. But it was so blunderingly done that the whole business has got into Chancery; and there it hangs up, entangled in the meshes of law; and when it will get clear nobody can tell. This, then, was what the House was quarrelling about on Friday night week; this the cause of dreadful war between those two famous oratorical combatants, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe and the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone. "What was all that row about on Friday night?" said a friend of ours the other day; "I dare say you will describe the row. I wish you would tell us what it was about. When there is a row in the House, you ought always to do this." "Good!" we said to ourselves; "we will do this; for no doubt this gentleman is a type of many more of our readers who have neither time nor means available to make themselves masters of these subjects of controversy."

ELOQUENT WORK BUT NOT ELOQUENT TALK.

The Right Honourable Chichester Samuel Fortescue called the attention of the House to this subject. Mr. Fortescue was Chief Secretary for Ireland in the late Administration, and it was but natural for him to want to know what her Majesty's Government had done to liberate this charter from the clutches of the law, and get it fairly into operation. Nor was it unnatural for him to suspect that they had not done much, inasmuch as he knows, as we all know, that whilst on the one hand Conservatism does not like "godless colleges," on the other encouragement to Popery, in every shape, is even more distasteful to them. No religion, that is very bad; but Popery is hateful! One wonders, by-the-way, what our sardonic Chancellor of the Exchequer thinks of all this; and we may continue to wonder, for he sure that on such a vexed subject he will never reveal his thoughts. But his colleague and friend Lord Stanley has told us what he thinks, for he once startled the House by declaring that he had no sympathy with those who talked about secular education being "godless." In his opinion all knowledge is divine. Whereupon, as we remember, we felt strongly impelled to cheer, and was only prevented from such a disorderly outbreak by fear of the Serjeant-at-Arms. Yes, all knowledge is divine! But this is strong meat for men, and as such not likely to find much favour with the thick-headed bucolic squires, the young swells who never think, or think of thinking, or the hide-bound pedants and bigots, who prevail sadly too much in the House of Commons. Mr. Chichester Fortescue is a very accomplished gentleman, has a handsome presence (which is no small matter), is a free and clear thinker, and, if rumour be not false, an able administrator. But he is not, and we fear he will never be, an effective speaker. He was on his legs when we entered the House, and, being particularly anxious to understand this vexed question, we sat down, resolutely determined to listen to every word he should utter. And for a time we succeeded; but only for a time. Under the influence of his lazy, colourless, soporific talk the fancy would slip from our grasp, and wander away, through the Horn-gate, into the land of dreams, and mingle the topics of his discourse—godless colleges, Romish priests, &c.—with the strangest phantasms. Every now and then we returned into the land of reality, but only to find that we had lost the thread of his argument. And so it happened that when he sat down, on reviewing his speech we discovered that there were so many gaps in it that the whole was simply unintelligible. Pity that a man so capable of thinking cannot speak with sufficient clearness and force to keep a hold upon the attention of his hearers. But no man is perfect. Mr. Fortescue can, men say, do what Carlyle calls eloquent work, and that, the same philosopher tells us, is infinitely better than eloquent speech.

A FAINTING HOUSE REVIVED.

Lord Naas followed Mr. Fortescue; and Major O'Reilly, The O'Donoghue, and Mr. Acland in succession followed the noble Lord. But the debate had sunk into an all but desperate state of atrophy, and neither the authority with which the Chief Secretary of State for Ireland always speaks, nor the cogent logic of the gallant Major, nor the eloquence of The O'Donoghue, nor the loud-tongued oratory of Mr. Acland, could galvanise it into life. It was early—that is, early for Irishmen, for Irish members are generally only beginning the evening when Englishmen are going to bed; hence, perhaps, the impotency of these gentlemen to impart life into the discussion. Had it been past midnight we should certainly have had a spirited set-to, and, perhaps, a jolly Irish row. Suddenly, however, just as the debate seemed to be languishing almost to fainting away, Mr. Lowe started up, and at once, as if at the sound of a trumpet or the voice of a prophet, life returned, and not merely dull, sluggish life, like that which creeps through the body when it awakes from a fainting fit, but vigorous, earnest, and even passionate life.

MR. LOWE PITCHES INTO GLADSTONE.

Our readers must remember that all the speakers, save the Irish Secretary, had been advocating this new charter, this infringement upon Sir Robert Peel's mixed system of education, the substituting for his system the old plan of a separate school for each sect. In the restoration of this old system Mr. Lowe saw only the reappearance of the old anarch bigotry, which it was the object of Sir Robert Peel gradually to deprive of his power and ultimately to de throne; and it was the reappearance of this monster that aroused Mr. Lowe's wrath. "Ah!" he seemed to say, and, in effect, did say, "What, you here again? and here by the favour of a Liberal Government (the late Government, reader); then I must again try a fall with you." The very first sentence of the speech of the right honourable gentleman was enough to rouse at once the sleepiest House to attention—"Sir, it is time that some one should rise to vindicate what used to be the Liberal creed." Mark the stinging sneer—"used to be the Liberal creed!" That dart was

aimed at the late Government, and it went home, straight as an arrow from a Tartar's bow. Gladstone was sitting, or rather lolling, on the front bench, below Mr. Lowe, with his legs stretched out. Suddenly he started as if he had been stung, turned his ashen face—on which anger, and indignation, and astonishment were written as plainly as the human passions can impress themselves upon the human countenance—and emphatically shook his head, and in other ways expressed his indignant denial of the charge of bigotry thus insinuated against the late Government. What! the late Government encouraging bigotry?—monstrous! And this from you?—intolerable! This seemed to us to be the current of the right hon. gentleman's thoughts, as we quietly looked down upon him and read the handwriting upon his mobile, expressive face, and marked his dumb show. Of course, all this Mr. Lowe heeded not. He is so near-sighted that he could not see the handwriting, and so he went on, gathering force as he went, until to us his invective—seeing, as we did, its effect upon the late Chancellor of the Exchequer—became somewhat painful. And yet there was, perhaps, no need for this painful feeling. Indeed, upon reflection, we saw that Gladstone was not really suffering under the infliction of the lash, as the phrase is, so much as from impatience to return the blows. He knew, or believed that he knew, that he had a complete answer to all this invective. He was conscious that he could return, with interest, the blows which he received; and he fretted with impatience to be in the field. The Tories cheered Lowe immensely. What, then! are Tories in favour of secular education? No! On the contrary, they dislike it; but they hate Popish education more. Secular education, to the Tory mind, is "godless"; Popish education the fiend himself. But, remember, Lowe was indirectly pitching into Gladstone, and this gave a zest to Tory cheering; for it has come to be that whilst Gladstone is more popular outside the House than he ever was, he has inside the House lost ground. The Tories hate him. You cannot give to them a more acceptable pleasure than that with which they contemplate Gladstone under punishment. No Spanish inquisitor ever enjoyed the sight of a heretic under torture more than the Tories enjoy the sight of Gladstone mortified. Of course, when we say the Tories we do not mean the whole body, but the small-minded—the gadflies, as one called them, of the party. Nor is he strong in favour with the Whigs. They say that the existing complication of political affairs is all along of him. He ought not to have resigned last year—which, being interpreted, means, if he had been less honest, the party might now have been in office.

GLADSTONE GIVES BACK AS GOOD AS HE RECEIVED.

As soon as Lowe had sat down—almost, indeed, before he had sat down—Gladstone, who had long been on the spring, leaped impetuously to his feet, and, having, as his manner is when excited, drawn down his waistcoat and loosened his necktie a trifle, to give free egress, as it would appear, to his voice, he turned almost fully round to his "right honourable friend," and dealt him this ugly blow:—"While," said the excited orator, in his fine ringing tone, which we know so well, "the echoes of the cheers from the opposite benches have scarcely died away, I congratulate my right honourable friend in regaining a portion—though only a portion—of the enthusiasm which was so freely accorded to him last year in his speeches on Reform"—meaning, as our readers will see, "Last year you got tumultuous cheers from these Tory gentlemen on Reform: this year these gentlemen have greeted you with no cheers for your speeches on that subject. Now, however, you have once more gained their sweet voices; and much good may they do you, my right honourable friend!"

In such ironical phrase did Gladstone begin his address to his "right honourable friend," and in such like ironical phrase he meant to continue his address; but here came from the right honourable gentleman's opponents a blast of interruption in the shape of laughter, cries of "Oh! oh!" "Question! question!" The leader of the pack who thus laughed and yelled was Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, who, though he kicks angrily when he is interrupted, is rather notable for interrupting others. Mr. Bentinck, as he sat opposite with open mouth, caught the eye of Mr. Gladstone, and he paused and stepped aside, as it were, to brush this gentleman out of his path. But for a moment his impetuosity was stopped. He had forgotten the name of the place which Mr. Bentinck represents, and, turning round, he impatiently asked his friends "What place does Bentinck sit for?" "Whitehaven," said Mr. Goschen; and then Gladstone resumed, pitching this small sarcasm at the honourable member for Whitehaven, "I beg the honourable member's pardon for having forgotten, even for a moment, the place which has chosen so distinguished a member." What, then, is Mr. Bentinck a distinguished member? our readers may ask; we never heard of him. No; certainly he is not. A useful member he might be, and occasionally is; but distinguished he is not, except for these unseemly outbreaks. And therein lay the sting of Mr. Gladstone's remark. Having silenced in this way Mr. Bentinck, and the interruption generally, Mr. Gladstone turned again to his opponent, Mr. Lowe, and thus resumed his discourse: "As my right honourable friend has repeated this year the harvest of the seed which last year he sowed on Reform, so next year he may have to reap the harvest of the seed which he is now sowing; and then he proceeded to deliver one of the most eloquent and impassioned harangues which we ever heard from his lips. We should like further to descend upon this speech; but Time holds up his finger, and we must drop the curtain; merely saying that this was one of the prettiest fights which we have seen for a long time. "Which was right? which was wrong?" Well, this we must leave to the decision of our readers, who have of course read the report of this set-to at length. Our own opinion inclines to Lowe, for we have a strong objection to paying money out of the Exchequer for denominational teaching. We would have all men taught what all men ought to know; but, as to the teaching the creeds of the different sects, we would have the different sects themselves pay for that.

A JESTER.

And now let the curtain again rise on Monday's performance, but only to say a few words upon one performer—to wit, Mr. Gaselee, serjeant-at-law by favour of the Crown, and member of Parliament by favour of the electors of Portsmouth. This was not Mr. Gaselee's first appearance on the boards, but his first appearance in an important part. Mr. Gaselee is a performer of the grotesque sort. He does not speak so much to instruct as to amuse, and he prefers to evoke laughter at his jokes rather than applause for his arguments. Indeed, if he can but provoke a burst of laughter, he considers he has achieved a great triumph. We, however, who know how small a joke the House will laugh at, are disposed to consider that laughter at a joke is anything but praise. Here is a specimen of Mr. Gaselee's wit. He was advocating the extinction of small boroughs, and on coming to Thetford he said, "It is within thirteen miles of Bury, and that excuses me for burying it;" and—will our readers believe it?—the House laughed immensely at this miserable pun. One knows not which most to despise, the author of this wretched joke or the men who laughed at it. Perhaps, though (to be charitable), the House laughed rather at the impertinence of the joker than at his joke. Some nights ago, after Mr. Mill had delivered his admirable speech on the enfranchisement of women, Mr. Gaselee said, "We don't want philosophers in the House." But herein he is wrong. The House is the place for philosophers. The place for jesters is the Holborn Amphitheatre or Canterbury Hall. But let us not leave a false impression upon our readers' minds. Mr. Gaselee is not merely a jester. That which he sought to obtain was good, and he brought forward some strong facts and arguments to prove his case. In short, drained of all its jesting, his speech would have been a good speech; and if he would but cease from wit, for which he has no vocation, he might obtain a much better position than that of one of the funny men of the House.

A NUMBER OF DISTINGUISHED RITUALISTS, including Dr. Pusey and Archbishop Denison, have forwarded an address to "Charles Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury," in which they set forth their view of the elements used in the Holy Eucharist. They maintain the doctrine of consubstantiation instead of that of transubstantiation.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to fifty-nine bills, including the following public bills:—Customs (Inland Revenue), Fortifications (Provision for Expenses), National Debt, Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Act Continuance No. 2, Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act (1851) Amendment, Inclosure, Local Government Supplemental, and Land Drainage Supplemental Bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Cadogan, and Lord Colville.

THE TORNADO.

The Earl of DERRY announced that the Superior Spanish Court, to which the case of the Tornado had been referred, had quashed the decision of the court below. There would, therefore, be a new trial of the case.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Earl RUSSELL gave notice of a motion for June 24 against the Irish Church. Subsequently there was some talk about the cattle plague, in the course of which the Duke of Marlborough said there had only been two cases in London this week.

OFFICES AND OATHS BILL.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY moved the second reading of the Offices and Oaths Bill, and a discussion thereon ensued. The rejection of the bill was moved, and the Earl of Derby suggested its postponement. It was, however, read the second time.

A similar course was taken with the Transubstantiation &c., Declaration Abolition Bill; and their Lordships afterwards put other measures on a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE REFORM BILL.

At the morning sitting the consideration of the Reform Bill was resumed in Committee.

Mr. LAING moved, as an amendment to the ninth clause, that no borough which had a less population than 10,000 at the last decennial census should return more than one member. He objected to the proposal in the bill to take away the second member from all boroughs with a population below 7000, as inadequate to the exigency of the case, and as not calculated to lead to a permanent settlement of the question. The hon. member also produced a rival scheme of redistribution, the general provisions of which may be thus briefly summed up. By adopting his motion thirty-eight seats would at once be placed at the disposal of the House; seven more would be taken from the four boroughs to be disfranchised by the bill on the ground of corruption, and seven others he would obtain by grouping, making altogether fifty-two. Of these he would give three members to each of six towns with a population above 150,000. This would absorb six seats. Four boroughs with a population above 50,000 should return two members each, instead of one. He then proposed to divide the Tower Hamlets, and give two members to the new district so created, confer one member on the University of London, and twelve upon the new boroughs proposed to be enfranchised by the bill. By this operation twenty-five seats would be appropriated; twenty-six seats he would give to counties and divisions of counties the population of which exceeded 150,000; and there would still be one seat remaining at the disposal of the House.

Mr. B. COCHRANE, Mr. GOLDNEY, and Mr. SAMUDA spoke against the proposal, especially that portion of it which contemplated the grouping of boroughs.

Mr. SERJEANT GASELEE complained that the member for Wick had poached upon his ground and "cribbed" the plan which he himself had placed on the paper. The learned Serjeant, however, wished it to be understood that the plan of redistribution sketched out by the hon. member was most objectionable to him.

Mr. NEWDEGATE was of opinion that the redistribution of seats was the soul of reform, and warmly advocated a considerable increase of the county representation.

Sir G. GREY gave his support to the amendment, conceiving that it would lay the foundation of a more satisfactory and permanent settlement than that proposed by the bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, replying to the criticisms of Mr. Laing on the Ministerial scheme of redistribution, observed, that in an ancient representative system like ours there must be anomalies, and the danger was lest, by sudden changes in getting rid of some of these, they produced others of a more serious and inconvenient character. The principle upon which the Government had acted was to supply representation to those communities which had sprung up or had greatly increased in importance since the Reform Act of 1832, and which were not now represented. That was a policy of safety, and in carrying it into effect their attention was necessarily called to the towns and places named in the bill. At the same time that they did this, it was desirable to take measures for the maintenance of the relative position of the counties. These, then, were the principles by which they had been guided, and they were both practical and prudent. They met the exigency of the moment, and he hoped the Committee would pause before they crossed that line. The fact was that the House was asked to enter upon a new course—one which he earnestly entreated it to hesitate before finally taking. For his own part, he should be glad to see the county representation increased; but the motion before the House would not accomplish that object.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave his support to the amendment of the member for Wick, because he regarded it as, in the best and highest sense of the term, a Conservative plan that promised a fair chance of settling the question. On the other hand, the scheme of the Government was in glaring contrast with the large and liberal franchises they had accepted; and the best mode of securing the efficient working of the system they were about to establish, and of sparing themselves the recurrence of these discussions, was, in his opinion, to adopt that plan of redistribution which would so ligate, if not extinguish, anomalies as to give the greatest satisfaction to the public mind and increase the capacity of Parliament for performing the business of the nation.

Sir T. BATESON, speaking from the Minister benches, said that he and several of his friends were prepared to support the amendment of Mr. Laing on the understanding that he would not proceed with his scheme of grouping.

Mr. LAING replied that grouping was a mere accessory, and he certainly would not press it if he found that the sentiment of the House was adverse to the plan.

The House then proceeded to a division, when there appeared for Mr. Laing's amendment, that boroughs with a less population than 10,000 should return one member only, 306; against it 179: majority for the amendment, 127.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House had a lengthy conversation in reference to the reported intention to remove the Knightsbridge barracks. It was distinctly intimated that there was not the slightest intention of removing the barracks from Knightsbridge.

Several bills having been advanced a stage, there was much discussion and several amendments and divisions upon the report of the Increase of the Episcopate Bill. Some of the amendments were carried, and the report was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.—CRETE.

Lord STANLEY, in reply to a question put to him, said he had no information as to the alleged shooting of the ex-Emperor Maximilian. He thought that in the disturbed state of Mexico despatches had very likely been intercepted. In reply to another question, Lord Stanley said he had not joined in any identical note to the Porte in reference to Crete.

THE REFORM BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on the Reform Bill, Mr. SERJEANT GASELEE proposed an amendment to disfranchise all boroughs with less than 5000 inhabitants. In the discussion which ensued there was the usual praise of nomination boroughs as the nursery of great statesmen.

Mr. CARDWELL supported the amendment heartily.

Mr. SMOLLETT advocated a reduction in the number of members of the House.

Mr. LAING declared that if the Government did not state their readiness to adopt the principle of grouping he should vote for the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER amused the House by declaring that the Government had not brought in a larger measure of redistribution lest the interests of the Liberal party should suffer. To Serjeant Gaselee's amendment he gave strong opposition.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he should support it, on the ground that if the House did not deal comprehensively with the question now there would be more agitation in the country.

Finally, the amendment was negatived by 269 votes to 217.

Mr. HAYTER then brought forward his proposition for making the population of every Parliamentary borough at least 10,000 by the extension of its boundaries.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER urged that the amendment should be withdrawn and clause 9 passed. If that were done the further procedure with the bill would be delayed until after the holidays, and in the mean time the Government would bring in a new redistribution scheme, taking into account the decision of the House on Friday night.

There was some discussion after this, but finally the clause was agreed to

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House pushed several bills forward a stage. A conversation arose as to the discrepancies between the standing orders

of the House of Lords and those of the House of Commons in reference to railway bills.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY suggested that some measures should be taken to reconcile the two sets of standing orders.

Lord REDESDALE suggested a course by which the difficulty might be got over; but insisted that the standing order of their Lordships was a perfectly fair one.

The Duke of RICHMOND undertook, on the part of the Government, to take some steps by which an understanding on the subject between the two Houses might be come to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, in the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in reply to Mr. Fawcett that the right hon. gentleman could not consent to any arrangement for giving the Committee on the Representation of the People Bill an opportunity of discussing the expediency of adopting the modes of voting called "cumulative" and "single" in constituencies returning more than one member of Parliament, before proceeding to consider the mode of assignment of the seats now at the disposal of the Government.

PRACTICAL JOKING ON BOARD H.M.S. PHOEBE.

Mr. CORRY, in reply to Mr. O. Stanley, stated that two young officers belonging to the *Phoebe* had been dismissed the service for cutting a broad arrow on the nose of a naval cadet; but denied that they had rubbed gunpowder into the marks, and added that the reports in the newspapers of the transaction were exaggerated. Indeed, after certain appeals had been made to him, he promised that the case of the peccant midshipmen should be reconsidered.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

It having been proposed that the House should go into Committee on the Government Bankruptcy Bill, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave some explanations of parts of the measure. This led to criticisms by Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Selwyn, Sir R. Palmer, and other gentlemen. The debate lasted till ten minutes to seven o'clock, and was then dropped, in accordance with the standing orders.

SPECIAL AND COMMON JURIES.

Lord ENFIELD, at the evening sitting, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the law and practice relating to special and common juries. The Government assented to the appointment of a Committee, and the motion was carried.

Various other subjects were subsequently discussed.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. MILL gave notice, on the part of Mr. Ayrton, of a proposed amendment in the Bankruptcy Bill, declaring it to be unjust that a person owing £50 in one debt, or several debts amounting to £100, should be entitled to his discharge from all future liabilities, except as to future acquired property, on payment of one half the amount due; while persons becoming insolvent for a lesser amount should be liable to continual imprisonment unless they should pay the full amount.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. EWART moved the second reading of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Education Bill, the object of which, he explained, was to extend the benefits of education in the two Universities to students not belonging to any college or hall, by enacting that any person might become a member of either University without being a member of any college, but might join any college with the consent of its head, and be entitled to all its privileges. The advantages which the hon. gentleman anticipated as likely to spring from the measure was the expansion of the system of free competition, the participation by poor scholars in the benefits of university education, the calling out of native genius, the introduction of new subjects of study, and the establishment of a cheaper educational system at the great seats of learning.

Mr. B. HOPE moved that the bill be read the second time that day six months. He objected to the measure, because he considered it reactionary, and that it would prove either futile or mischievous. The gist of the bill lay in a few words—providing that any person might be matriculated without being entered as a member of any college, and might, if he should think fit, join himself to any college or hall with the consent of the head, but without being obliged to reside within the same, and that such persons should in all respects be considered members of the Universities.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. POWELL, who remarked that there was no provision in the bill for keeping terms.

Mr. Neate, Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Fawcett took part in the debate.

Mr. LOWE earnestly supported the second reading of the bill, but declined to affirm all its principles, and recommended that it should be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. HENLEY admitted the subject should be inquired into, but should not be decided in such a bill as that before the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE considered that what Mr. Henley thought was objectionable in the bill was a merit in it, and spoke in favour of the measure.

Eventually the bill was read the second time by 164 votes to 150, and was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

A variety of bills were advanced a stage, but the proceedings were devoid of general public interest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE CONVICTED FENIANS.

Mr. MAGUIRE asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland if he had any objection to state the decision to which the Government had come with respect to the Fenian prisoners still under sentence of death for high treason, and who as yet had received no announcement of their sentence having been commuted.

Lord NAAS said all who had been sentenced to death had had their sentences commuted to penal servitude for life.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE BY MIDSHIPMEN.

Mr. O. STANLEY asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he were able to state to the House the result of any further inquiry into the alleged outrage upon a naval cadet by his brother midshipmen, on board the *Phoebe* frigate; and if he could assure the House that stringent orders had been issued to prevent the recurrence of similar disgraceful conduct in the Navy.

Mr. CORRY said, as he stated on Tuesday, in consequence of information, he ordered a full investigation. The report showed that the offence was not so reprehensible as the Admiralty had been led to believe. The officers had therefore been reinstated, but warned against similar conduct in future.

STREET OUTRAGES.

In reply to questions from Mr. O. Stanley and Sir A. Agnew, Mr. G. HARDY said he saw with great regret an account of the outrages committed on the occasion of the march of the City Militia. He immediately wrote to the Commissioners of Police asking for an explanation. It appeared that the militia marched, without any notice to the police, from Finsbury to Regent's Park, and that they were accompanied by an organised gang consisting of convicted thieves and the worst population of the metropolis. The ordinary constables were accordingly taken by surprise; but in many instances captures were effected. In one case they took no less than nine of these persons, and altogether fifteen were apprehended. Some of these had been taken before the magistrates and remanded for further investigation. The property taken amounted in value, at the lowest computation, to £120. As more outrages were likely to follow, directions had been given to strengthen the police force in places where they were likely to occur. He might mention that the police at this time had an immense amount of duties, and more especially between 300 and 400 constables were necessarily employed in watching against the introduction of diseased cattle; but after what had passed, the Commissioners would do all in their power to check outrages which could only be characterised as most disgraceful.

ALLEGED EXCLUSION OF IRISHMEN FROM THE FOOT GUARDS.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. HERBERT called attention to certain of the recruiting orders of her Majesty's regiments of Foot Guards, and moved that, in the opinion of the House, no order should exist which has for its object the exclusion of Irishmen from those regiments.

Lord C. RUSSELL defended the system of recruiting pursued in the Guards, on the ground that it established a local connection on the part of the several regiments, by means of which men were not only brought into the ranks in sufficient numbers, but the officers who had charge of the recruiting were enabled in a great measure to ascertain the character and antecedents of the recruits; whilst, as a rule, little could be learned with regard to Irishmen who might offer themselves. But it was not the fact that the system operated to the total exclusion of Irishmen; for at the present time there were 116 Irishmen in the Guards, and of these sixteen were in the battalion (the Coldstreams) to which Mr. Herbert, himself an Irishman, belonged.

A warm discussion followed, in which the question was treated by several members as an insult to Ireland.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said that the system of recruiting for the Guards depended entirely on the commanding officers, and that he, as Secretary for War, had nothing to do with it. One peculiarity of it was that no man was admitted into the service, whether English, Irish, or Scotch, unless he received a good character. He was not aware of the existence of any rule of exclusion applying to Irishmen, but he would communicate with the officers in command, and express a hope that if there were any rule that could be considered offensive to the Irish, it should be at once rescinded.

Mr. Herbert expressed himself satisfied with the assurance of the Secretary for War, and withdrew his motion.

Ultimately the House went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

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SOME SOCIAL TOPICS.

ONE main reason why we have been anxious to see the question of Parliamentary Reform satisfactorily, and therefore permanently, settled, is that the Legislature might be able to give attention to other important subjects upon which legislation is urgently needed. Session after Session, for years past, the "Reform cart" has stopped the way, and impeded the progress of many useful and much-needed improvements. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this Session will be the last, for a long time, during which the representation of the people will be practically the sole topic on which attention can be concentrated and wise legislation devised. We do not expect—and we do not wish—to see an entire cessation of party conflicts; for without party contests to stir men's blood, Parliamentary life would be apt to become stagnant and patriotic feeling to decay. Indifferentism is one of the most deplorable conditions into which the mind of a nation or of an individual can fall. Plenty of topics on which to fight party battles will, no doubt, arise; but they are not likely, and need not, so exclusively occupy attention as Parliamentary Reform now does and has long done. Other voices than those of party leaders may be heard, and other objects than party triumphs may receive attention, even in the midst of the turmoil of a fight over such themes as the existence of the Irish Church Establishment—a topic that will undoubtedly form a subject for Parliamentary battles in the future.

And we are encouraged in this hope by what has occurred on the occasion of the first lull in the Reform conflict. Tuesday last was the first day on which the "Representation of the People Bill" did not form a prominent item in the programme of the proceedings of the House of Commons; and on that day two questions of great social importance received a fair measure of attention. The state of our bankruptcy laws, notwithstanding the efforts to improve them made of late years, is still far from satisfactory, and men's minds are not by any means clear as to the best means of rectifying existing defects. Bankruptcy is, under all circumstances, a hard matter to deal with; and all legislative efforts to grapple with it have hitherto only resulted in the shipwreck of great reputations and in involving lawmakers in "difficulties" nearly as serious as those from which they have been labouring to deliver peccant traders. The subject needs elucidation, and discussion upon it, both in and out of Parliament, is therefore greatly to be desired. We rejoice that an opportunity has been afforded for at least partially ventilating this vexed question, and hope that still further occasions for debate upon it will ere long arise. At all events, when Parliamentary Reform is once out of hand that and other topics will have a better chance of thorough investigation and settlement.

The other subject to which we have alluded above is that of the system of summoning persons to serve on special and common juries, and which was brought under consideration on Tuesday evening by Lord Enfield. The subject, as treated by the noble Lord, mainly concerns London and Middlesex; but, as the metropolis is the great centre of the legal business of the kingdom, and as numerous cases are brought up from the provinces for trial here, what concerns London concerns, in this matter at least, the whole country, and renders it highly desirable that existing abuses should be speedily and thoroughly removed. And that grave abuses do exist is beyond dispute. The task of performing the duties of jurymen is apportioned in an exceedingly unequal and unfair manner. Some citizens are continually called upon to serve, while others escape the work altogether. One man is taken, and ten at least are left out who are equally entitled and equally qualified to discharge this important part of a citizen's duty. The lists are made up in a most slovenly and inefficient manner; the names of large numbers of men competent to serve are omitted from the rolls; and summoning officers seem to issue their mandates somewhat in Falstaff's manner of pressing recruits—they give attention, in one way, to "warm slaves" who are willing to "buy out their services," and perpetually devolve the duties of jurymen upon those "forcible feeblies" who cannot, or will not, condescend to bribe them off. All this calls loudly for reform, and we trust that Lord Enfield's Committee will be able to devise a system that will divide the work fairly and equally among the whole community, and take the discretion of summoning jurymen out of the hands of local officials, who are only too open to undue influence.

The thieves of London seem to have at last found out their own strength and the weakness of the community—as at present governed. They find that by acting in combination they can be "masters of the situation;" and so they

have begun to practise combined action. They held high saturnalia in the metropolis on Monday last, and robbed and maltreated honest citizens at their own sweet—or rather rough—will, and without effective let or hindrance. On that day there was a review of militia in one of the parks, and each regiment of this so-called national force, which is generally composed of not the most reputable characters, was accompanied to the ground by an escort of still greater "roughs" and rogues than themselves, who hustled, robbed, and ill-used every respectable-looking person who came in their way. The *Times* of Wednesday devoted one entire column to police-court reports of charges of robbery, and another to letters detailing other cases of which the police failed to take notice—all of which offences were committed in broad daylight, and in some of the most busy thoroughfares of the metropolis. Bands of from ten to fifty thieves and "roughs" joined themselves together, accompanied the militia corps in their march, and plied their vocation almost unmolested. Their *modus operandi* was to select such wayfarers as either exhibited a watch and chain, or otherwise offered a prospect of booty, to knock off their hats, tear open their coats, snatch their watches, rifle their pockets, purloin breastpins, handkerchiefs, neckties, and so forth. If resistance was offered, the victims were knocked down, kicked, and maltreated in the most brutal manner. Neither sex nor feebleness was a protection; nay, women and old men—as is natural with such cowardly ruffians—were favourite objects of attack. Complaints are made on all hands of the weakness of the police force on duty on the line of march; but where constables were present and interfered, they were subjected to severe treatment likewise. An immense quantity of valuable property was lost and serious personal injuries were sustained. Now, surely this is a state of things which ought not to have obtained. The fact that this militia review was to take place was known to the authorities, and the character of the crowd likely to be present was also known, and measures ought to have been taken to protect the public from wholesale plunder and maltreatment. And yet Sir Richard Mayne was quiescent. Had a Reform meeting been afoot, he and his superiors and subordinates would have been busy enough issuing foolish proclamations and mustering forces; police and soldiers would have been concentrated in the parks; special constables would have been sworn in to guard against dangers which had no existence; and blustering noodles would have been intrusted with staves to break the heads of peaceful men. But Sir Richard and the Home-Office officials are indulgent to roughs and thieves. They are allowed to have their swing and to disport themselves as they please. The occurrences of Monday are a lasting disgrace to the guardians of the public peace of the metropolis, and call for a searching investigation, as well as for the adoption of effective precautionary measures for the future; for it is impossible to tell how soon or how often comparative immunity now may encourage the lawless portion of the population of London to repeat the scenes of Monday last, and that, too, on even an extended scale.

THE NEW MEAT AND POULTRY MARKET.—The foundation-stone of the New Meat and Poultry Market about to be erected on the site of old Smithfield Market was laid on Wednesday. The edifice, designed by Mr. Jones, the City architect, is conceived upon a scale of magnitude commensurate with the requirements of a vast metropolitan population, and, with a new street and approaches, is estimated to cost £300,000. To meet this large expenditure a toll of 4d. upon every 21lb. of meat is to be levied, which, however, is to cease when the debt is liquidated. The preliminary labours of clearing and arching the site have already occupied considerable time; but the work, it is now anticipated, will proceed with great rapidity.

CONVOCATION.—On Tuesday the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury resumed its sittings. In the Lower House a question arose as to the place of meeting, the Jerusalem Chamber being objected to as inconvenient and ill-ventilated; upon which Dean Stanley offered the College Hall, but declined to place Henry VII.'s chapel at the disposal of the house. Chancellor Massingberd then, in a long speech, denounced the invasion of the rights and privileges of Convocation by Parliament, the latest instance being Lord Shaftesbury's bill on Ritualism, which was an effort to legislate on a matter affecting the Church without obtaining the previous assent and concurrence of Convocation. An address to the Upper House on the subject was agreed to.

DEATH OF MR. ALEX. BRODIE, SCULPTOR.—Mr. Alex. Brodie, sculptor, of Aberdeen, died very suddenly on Thursday evening. Although not so widely known as his brother in Edinburgh, Mr. Brodie was fast rising into celebrity as an artist. His Queen's statue in Aberdeen, the late Duke of Richmond on the square of Huntley, "The Motherless Lassie," "Highland Mary," "Cupid and Mask," and the figure in the Aberdeen churchyard representing Grief strewing flowers on a grave, are evidence of a degree of attainment in the profession which have called forth more than local notice. Mr. Brodie, who began life as a brassfinisher, was only in his thirty-seventh year, and his friends had fondly hoped that he had a long life, full of work and fame, before him.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The annual dinner in aid of the funds of this useful institution took place on Tuesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Smith, who numbered amongst his immediate supporters Mr. Danby Seymour, M.P.; Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. R. J. Wood (the founder of the institution), Mr. Charles Grindley, Mr. F. Chapman, Mr. Henry Smith, Mr. John Hoige, Mr. Samuel Spalding, Mr. Pierce Egan, Captain Mayne Reid, Mr. Henry Blackett, Mr. E. Levy, Mr. A. McMillan, Mr. Charles Westerton, Mr. Smalley, Mr. Collingridge, Mr. G. C. Leighton, &c. There were in all about 130 present; and, in obedience to the principle which has been long advocated by Mr. C. Dickens, who is president of the institution, ladies formed a portion of the company. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, observed that this was an institution very little known to the public, and he was afraid he must say very little known to the newsvenders themselves; but at the same time there could be no doubt that it presented very strong claims upon the trade for its support, and also upon the press itself and the public at large. He therefore appealed with the utmost earnestness to the liberality of the company present; and he did so upon these grounds—that of all occupations and engagements in life that of the newsvender was probably one which taxed to a larger extent than any other the energies of those who followed it. They discharged their duties under circumstances which tended to make life hard and difficult, and sometimes led to the breaking down of the person who pursued the arduous calling. Indeed, his own experience had taught him that there was no employment which, to use an every-day phrase, took so much out of a man as did the calling of the newsvender; and, therefore, he (the chairman) felt how important it was that he should lay by money to provide against sickness, misfortune, and death; and he thought it was also incumbent upon those who supplied the contents of a newspaper to lend a helping hand to the individuals through whose agency news was so widely diffused. The amount of stock possessed by this institution was only £2500, and this was all the money they had to pay the pensions of seven poor recipients, the sum given to each being no more than £16 a year. There were now three other deserving persons whom the society was desirous of relieving; but they were compelled to forbear doing so because they had not the necessary funds to carry out their inclinations. He therefore called upon all true friends of benevolence to extend their timely aid to the hard-worked newsvenders, who, he said, were not an increasing class, although their work was increasing and their remuneration was, perhaps, decreasing. The speech of the chairman was listened to with much attention, and at the close a list of subscriptions was read amounting to nearly £600.

THE LATE EDWARD HODGES BAILY, R.A., SCULPTOR.

OUR English school of poetic sculpture has newly lost one of its most distinguished Academicians (Royal Academicians, if you will). The distinguished pupil of the greatest of English sculptors (John Flaxman), Baily, the sculptor of the twin half-recumbent figures of "Eve" (Milton's "Eve" at the fountain undeified), died, on the 22nd ult., in his eightieth year.

Mr. Baily (Thomas Banks would have more than admired his "Eve") was born in the city of Bristol, in the year 1788; worked under Messrs. Rundell and Bridge as a modeller for soup-tureens and teapots and claret-jugs, and such like Benvenuto Cellini and Flaxman work; and from a designer, modeller, worker in hot metal, and chaser, rose to the very head of his profession. Watson and Joseph Durham worked under his tuition as he had worked (how much to be envied!) under Flaxman.

It was the lot of Mr. Baily to be outdone by his master, and his worse lot to find a rival and out-runner in the race of successful sculpture in Francis Chantrey. Messrs. Rundell and Bridge wanted Cellini work for the white damask and bright mahogany and polished marble of George IV. Mr. Baily filled Flaxman's place with them—not up by any means to his master's mark, but ably. Some of Mr. Baily's work is more than poetic; witness his "Eve at the Fountain;" his "Eve Listening to her own Voice," both marble inspirations softened into life.

We have before us while we write a slightly-tinted facsimile in plaster (very choice in its way) of Mr. Baily's first design for his "Eve at the Fountain," and very beautiful it is; to our thinking (and skilled judges in the art of Phidias and Flaxman are with us) less *lackadaisical* than the accepted "Eve" of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, the great Ludgate goldsmiths and silversmiths, and patrons of John Flaxman, Mr. Baily's master. The story of Mr. Baily's "Eve" forms a pleasing episode in the history of English sculpture. Oddly enough, it was made for the handle of the lid or cover of a City soup tureen—perhaps for the Licensed Victuallers. Eve, in all her beauty, surmounting a tureen redolent with real turtle—fit food for lips and mind!

A bas-relief to the memory of Mrs. Draper, in Bristol Cathedral (more beautiful in point of execution with the chisel than in its design), called his attention to the art of sculpture, and made him irrevocably a sculptor. He had modelled previously in wax, but now took to clay and plaster, and with such success and belief in his own powers, that he set off for London, and sought, like others before and after him, the approbation of Flaxman. The great sculptor liked what he saw, and gave more than a word of encouragement to the young enthusiast from Bristol, for he found employment for him in his studio, No. 7, Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, London; a classic spot, though we, athirst to see over it, had to carry to it,

in enthusiasm and associations, what the bricks and mortar on the ground could not, unassisted, awaken within us.

Mr. Baily was with Flaxman seven years and a half, and availed himself of many of the advantages of working with so great a man. Flaxman, it is said, foresaw his future excellence, and free, as he was, from the petty jealousies of genius, both aided and recommended the sculptor of "Eve."

Mr. Baily's admirers will like to know his London residences. In 1823 he was living at No. 75, Dean-street, Soho (Lawrence and Harlow had lived in the same street before him); thence he went to No. 8, Percy-street, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street (or rather Tottenham-court-road); from No. 8 he removed to No. 10 in the same street, where Dewint (the water-colour artist) and

A statue (1843) of Dr. Wood, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge; a marble statue of Psyche; and a graceful little statue of Helena unveiling herself to Paris; the model (1844) of a colossal statue of Mr. Dawson, Dean of St. Patrick's, and the model of a small statue of Paris. The former work was executed in marble and erected in St. Patrick's, Dublin.—*Builder*.

THE HOLBORN VIADUCT.

WITH a ceremonial nearly shorn of all ceremony, an important civic work received on Monday afternoon its public inauguration. Outside passengers of omnibuses and inside occupants of houses



THE LATE E. H. BAILY, R.A., SCULPTOR.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.)

Hilton, his brother-in-law, and historical painter, had lived before. Another London home, or studio of Mr. Baily's, was No. 11, York-place, Portman-square. Here, however, the world was not with him.

Mr. Baily exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1839, a colossal statue of Thomas Telford, the engineer; and in 1840, a statue of that great encourager of art in England, the Earl of Egremont—part of a monument to his Lordship's memory in the church of Petworth in Sussex.

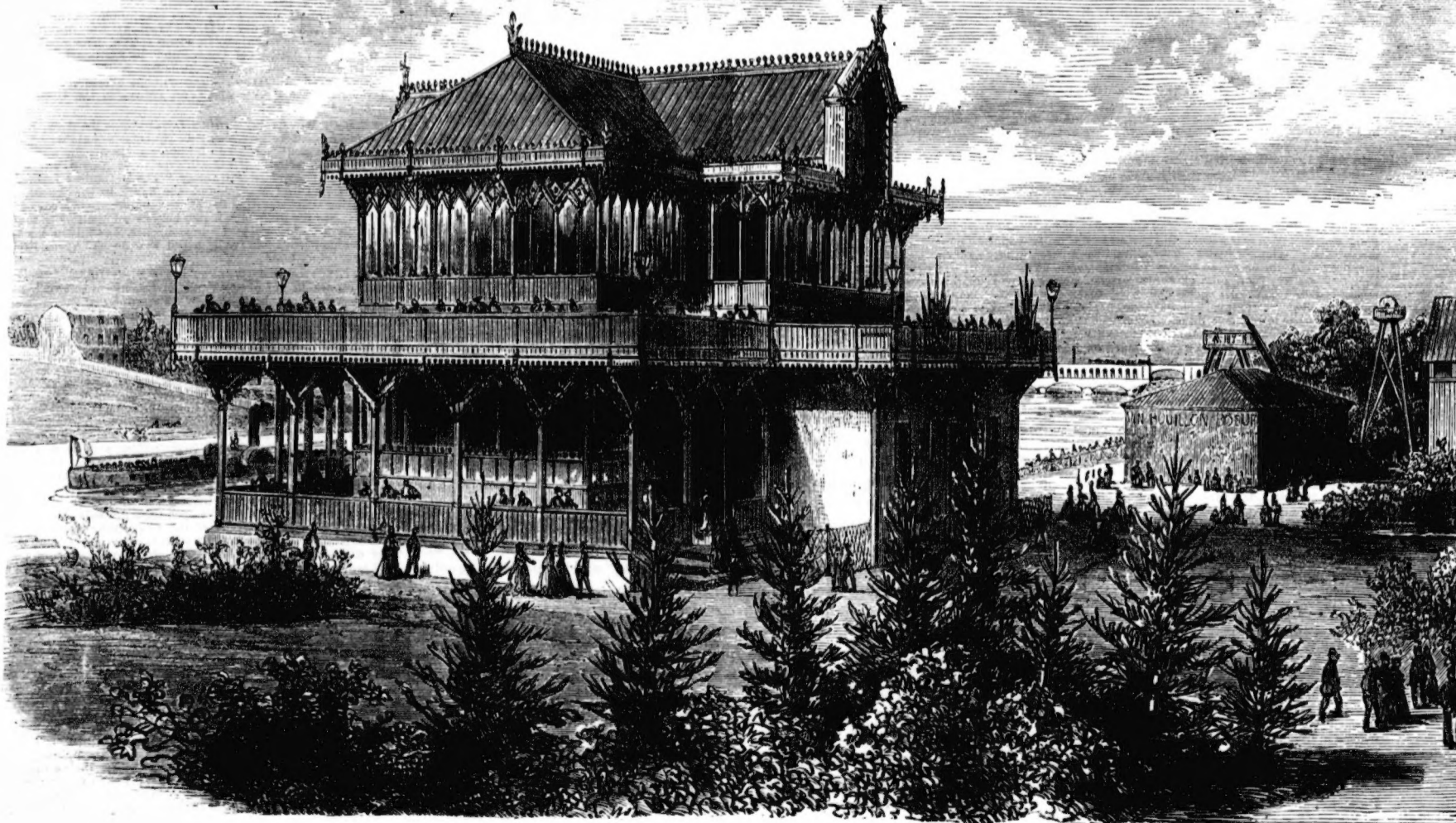
His portrait-statues (luckily few in number) did not add to his reputation.

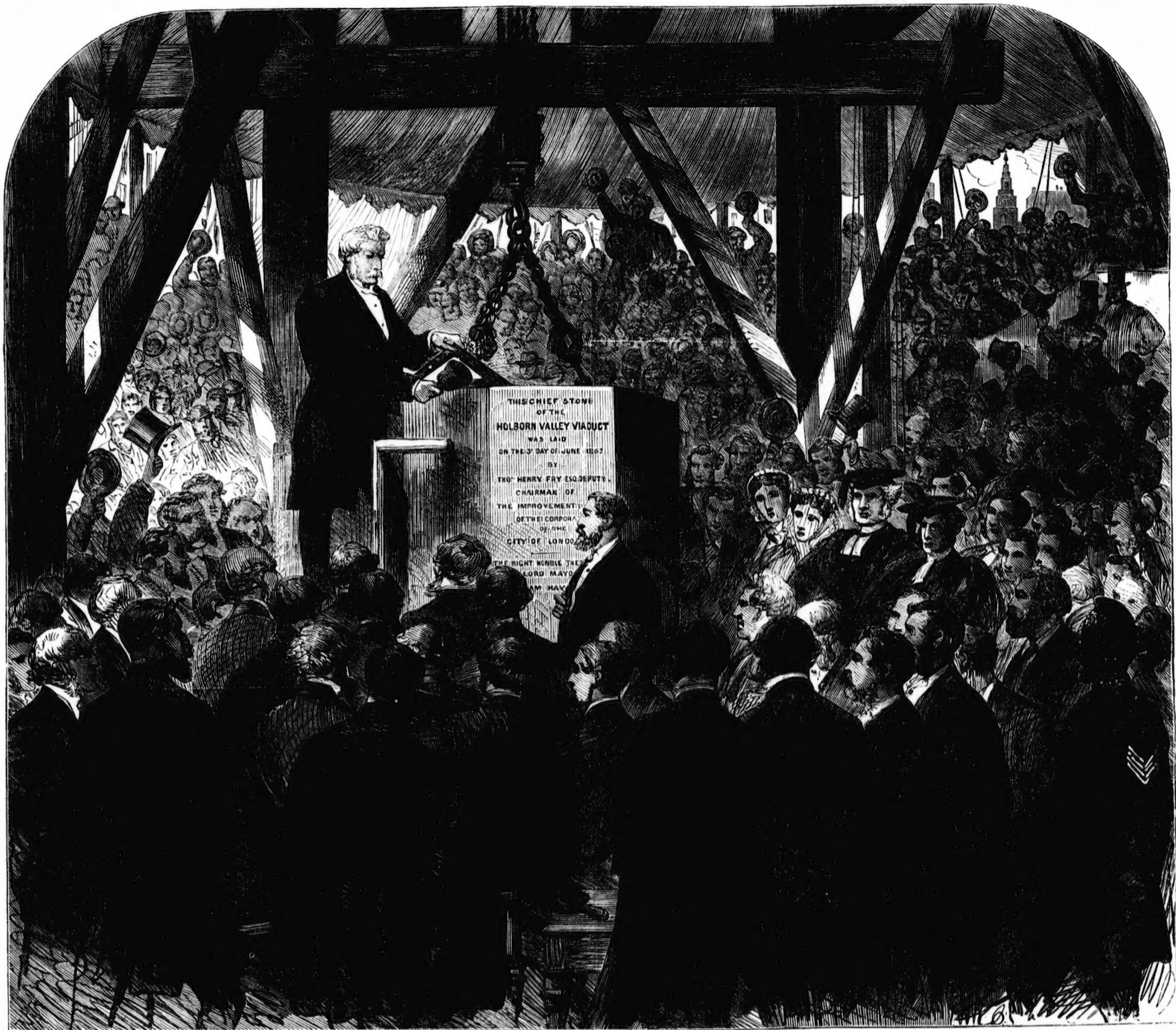
In 1841 his "Eve Listening to her Voice" found him additional admirers; some, indeed—and judges, too, from whom it were seldom safe to differ—preferring it to his "Eve at the Fountain." This fine work, or a duplicate of it, was bought by the late Mr. Bicknell, of Herne-hill, who always bought with taste and liberality. At Mr. Bicknell's sale, in 1863, it sold for 230 gs.—little enough.

Portrait-busts, such as Chantrey reigned unrivalled in, were little understood by Mr. Baily. We can call to mind but one of his really good, and that is very excellent—the head of Douglas Jerrold. It is very fine in conception and execution, and true to the man and to the wit. The hair is excellently treated—in the antique manner—and true to the expressive character of Jerrold's head. Dr. Diamond has made some fine photographs from it.

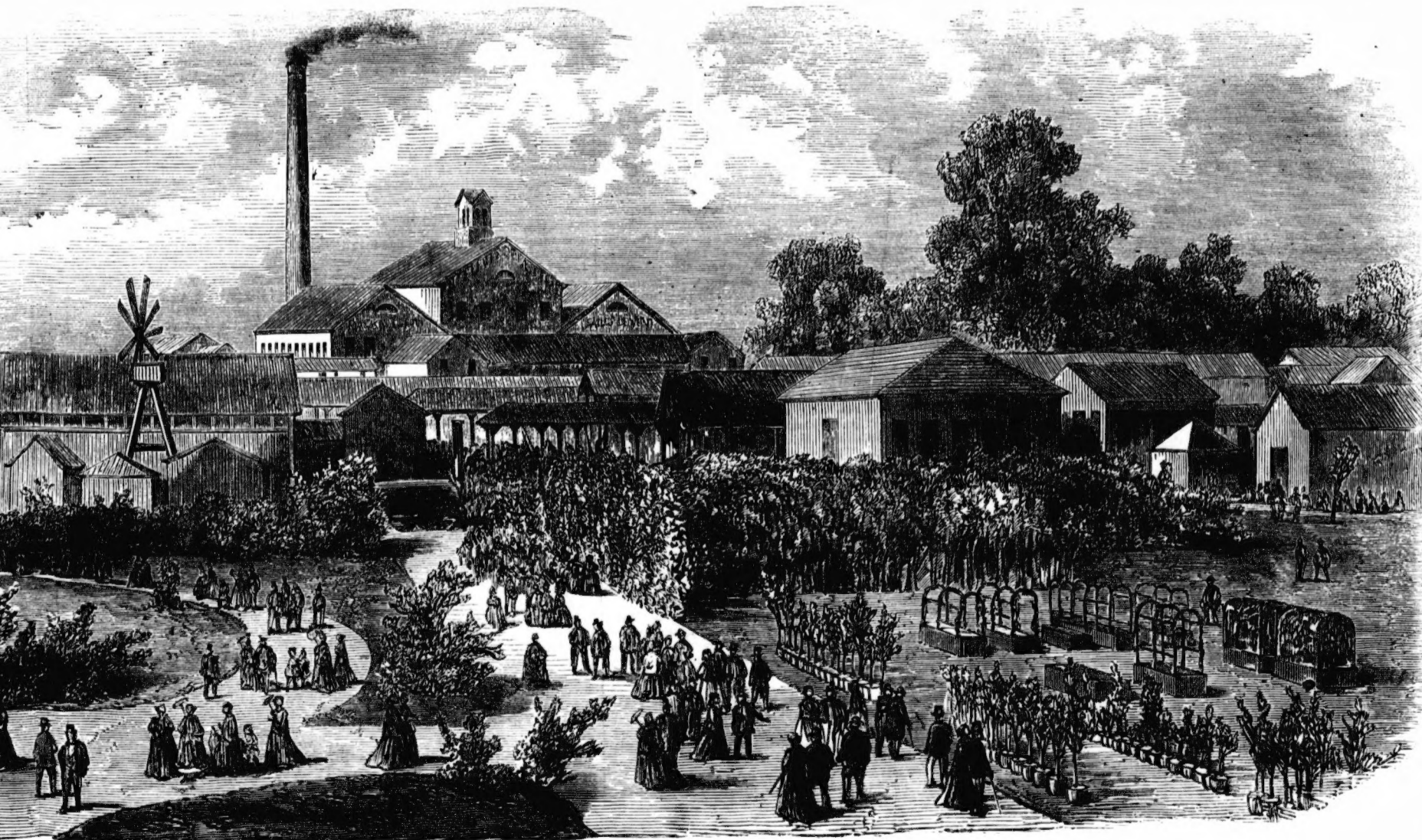
In the year 1847 Mr. Baily exhibited at the Royal Academy of Arts a plaster statue of Chief Justice Tindal. The statue caused a great talk in the realms of art. It was an old patched-up model of the elder Bacon—Sir William Blackstone's statue made to do new duty. Some of our readers may remember the circumstance, and the stir that the affair made in and out of sculptors' studios.

We may here catalogue, without classifying, some of Mr. Baily's other works. Lord Holland's large monument for the nave of Westminster Abbey—ambitious, with large, allegorical figures, and a bust of his Lordship. The Nelson statue on the column in Trafalgar-square is by Mr. Baily; but who can say what it is like? Does distance lend enchantment to the view?





THE HOLBORN VIADUCT: LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE FARRINGTON-ROAD BRIDGE.



SHOW AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

overlooking the Farringdon-street excavation saw behind the extensive advertising medium, or hoarding, which incloses the field of improvement, a small assemblage of ladies and gentlemen standing or sitting round a large suspended block of granite, while a crowd of labourers filled the rows of benches in the background. A canopy over all served that purpose to which umbrellas are most frequently applied in a climate not so remarkable for dazzling heat as a mizzling moisture. Beneath the sheltering canvas, a little after half-past three o'clock, Mr. Deputy Thomas Henry Fry, the chairman of the Improvement Committee of the Corporation of London, upon whom the formal duty of laying the corner-stone of the Farringdon-street bridge had devolved, came upon the scene with Mrs. Fry and several ladies. There were present but a very few representatives of civic authority, the chief of these being Alderman and Sheriff Waterlow, Alderman Finnis, Alderman Carter, Alderman Stone, Alderman Sir Robert Carden; Mr. Woodthorpe, Town Clerk; Mr. Scott, Chamberlain; Mr. Brand, Comptroller; Mr. Under-Sheriff Croxley; Mr. Nelson, City Solicitor; Mr. Stapleton, Chairman of the City Lands Committee; and Mr. Rudkin, Chairman of the Markets Committee. The engineer, Mr. William Haywood, by whom the viaduct which is to cross Holborn Valley has been designed, took an active and prominent part in the day's arrangements; as did also Messrs. Hill and Keddell, the contractors. The Vicar of St. Sepulchre's and the Rector of St. Andrew's, the precincts of both of whose churches are necessarily invaded by the works of the new viaduct, made up the list of principal visitors afforded by the City.

Before and during the proceedings the joy-bells of neighbouring steeples clashed and clanged in the rainy atmosphere, and flags were hung out sparingly from the upper windows of houses near. The Town Clerk opened the business of the day by reading an official notification of the purpose of the assemblage; and then followed the usual sleight-of-hand, or serious pantomime, customary to all occasions of the kind. First of all the mortar was spread over the base on which the granite block was presently to be lowered; a square cavity in the centre, with a glazed lid, being kept clear. Then a copy of the Act of Parliament authorising the work was placed, together with newspapers of Monday's date, in a stone jar, graven with a long descriptive account of the plans. Then Mr. Fry, the chairman, took a gold reticulated purse, with a massive bullion clasp, and placed in it one piece of current money of each coinage, from the sterling sovereign down to the lowly copper. The purse was put into a small covered glass vase, which was fitted on the top of the sealed jar, and the two vessels together were deposited in the hollow of the base, and were then shut down with the square glass lid. The next steps in turn were the delivery of an appropriate address by Mr. Fry, the lowering of the stone to its position, the reading by Mr. Haywood of a descriptive account of his plans, and the offering up a prayer by one of the clergymen present. Afterwards the company repaired by invitation to the Guildhall Tavern, where the numerical strength as well as the personal importance of the gathering was increased by the presence of the Lord Mayor and several Aldermen. It is pleasant to add that this corporate devotion to the public interests found its exceeding great reward in a most capital dinner.

Within the past century, or little more, a total sum of £6,742,853 has been expended by the Corporation of London in public works, buildings, and street improvements. The bridges have cost £1,293,732; the exchanges and markets, £1,819,821; the prisons and asylums, £380,226; the schools, £39,000; and the various improvements of thoroughfares, £3,210,074. The commencement of the Holborn Valley viaduct, and the works, so far as they have proceeded, come within the last-named aggregate of expenditure. The progress already made ought in fairness to be judged by reference to the enormous difficulties which have beset the labour. The simple fact that the works have had to be carried on within the limits of their own space will speak for itself. The line of roadway supported on the viaduct will be 80 ft. in width, and will commence at the western end of Newgate-street; from that point it will be carried in a straight line to the western side of Farringdon-street, occupying nearly the whole of the space which now or recently formed Skinner-street, as well as a large portion of the sites of the houses on that line of thoroughfare; and it will include also a portion of the churchyard of St. Sepulchre. From Farringdon-street westward it will be carried by a gentle curve to the end of Hatton-garden, occupying the sites of the houses which formerly stood on the southern side of Holborn-hill, and the largest portion of the present roadway at that spot; it will also occupy part of the churchyard of St. Andrew's, Holborn. The increased value of house property in this immediate neighbourhood has been a serious matter of conference and negotiation. One of the principal places of business hereabout is the establishment of Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, the opticians, at the corner of Hatton-garden. It has, we believe, been settled that they are to have an allotment of space on the viaduct itself, which, as a prominent and commanding situation for trade, will hardly have its equal in London. For all purposes of traffic the viaduct will be level, the greatest gradient being 1 in 143, from Farringdon-street to Hatton-garden. The viaduct in its formation will include vaultage beneath each footway, for the accommodation of the future houses on each side of the roadway; outside these vaults will be a subway for the gas and water pipes, and between each subway, and forming the centre of the viaduct, the roadway will be carried on a series of arches. The footway vaults at the point next to Farringdon-street will be three tiers in height on each side of the road, and they will gradually diminish both eastwards and westwards, until at Hatton-garden and at Newgate-street they will be but one tier in height. The general height of the subways will be about 11 ft. 6 in., and their width 7 ft.; they will be constructed of brickwork, except where they are carried over the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and at that point they will be altered in form and be constructed of iron; the tops of the subways will be but a small depth beneath the footway pavement, and at Farringdon-street and Shoe-lane vertical shafts will be formed to enable connections to be made between the pipes in the subways and those in the streets named. In each subway provision is made for water, gas, and telegraph pipes, all of which will be so placed that their joints can be inspected and repairs made without difficulty; the subways will be well ventilated, and tubes will be left between the subways and the vaults of the houses for the introduction of the service-pipes to the various premises. At each end of the subways, as well as beneath the bridges at Farringdon-street and Shoe-lane, there will be entrances for the purpose of admitting workpeople and taking in any materials that may be needed.

Immediately beneath the subways are sewers; drains from every alternate house vault will be constructed to these sewers at the time the viaduct is built, and the mode of construction of sewers, drains, and street gullies is such that it is believed it will never be necessary to break up the surface of the viaduct, when it is once formed, to repair or cleanse them. The central vaults beneath the carriage-ways will be formed by arches springing from east to west; they will be ventilated into the carriage-way; the level of their flooring will be such as to enable carts and trucks to be easily drawn along them; they will be commodious, dry, and have a uniform temperature, and, it is anticipated, will be valuable for many purposes of trade and commerce. The entrance to these vaults will be in the abutments of the bridges over Shoe-lane and Farringdon-street. On the top of the footway vaults and the subways the footway-pavements will be laid, and the carriage-way will be principally laid over the large central vaults. Farringdon-street will be crossed by an ornamental cast-iron bridge, in three spans, supported by piers, one row being on the edge of each footway. These piers, as well as the outer abutment piers, are to be formed of polished granite. The height of the bridge next to the kerb stones will be 16 ft., and in the centre the minimum height will be 21 ft., which is considerably more than sufficient for the traffic. At each corner of this bridge flights of steps, enabling pedestrians to pass between the upper and the lower levels, will be inclosed in stone structures, ample light and ventilation being given to them.

These structures will be carried up some stories above the level of the viaduct; beneath the steps the space will be appropriated as shops or warehouses, and above the steps the floors will be eligible for offices or for general commercial purposes. Shoe-lane, which at its northern end is now but 14 ft. wide at one spot, is to be made 30 ft. wide, the viaduct being carried over it by a girder bridge. The lane is to be continued northwards. The western approach street will start by a junction with the viaduct at Hatton-garden, and be carried in a north-easterly direction to Farringdon-road; opposite to it the new street leading to Smithfield Market will commence; the two streets will therefore together form one straight line of thoroughfare 60 ft. in width, giving direct access to the market and to the north-east of London. The eastern approach street will begin at Farringdon-road, about 130 ft. north of the point where that thoroughfare will be crossed by the viaduct. It will be carried nearly parallel to the structure for some distance eastwards, and will join on to it with a gentle curve by the side of St. Sepulchre's Church. This street will form a junction with King-street, and will therefore give another line of access to the new market; the lower end of this street will take the place of the thoroughfare which is now known as Snow-hill, the whole of which will be absorbed by its formation, or by the buildings to be erected on either side of it. Farringdon-street, or road, at a short distance southward of the bridge, will have its levels altered, and will be carried with a gradient of 1 in 45 as far as to West-street, and from that point northwards with a very slight inclination, until it again falls into the present level of the road; this alteration in gradient will enable the side streets to be formed with gradients of about 1 in 45. In the approach street sewers will run throughout their entire length, and above the sewer in the western street a subway is to be constructed, which will connect with the subways on the viaduct.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

IN our excursions through the park of the great Exhibition we have to return to the Bridge of Jena whenever it becomes necessary to start afresh, and we now publish an Illustration of those great buildings which will soon be more interesting than the machinery-sheds already described. They are situated on the banks of the Seine, above the bridge, and are devoted to the French marine, so that their contents will be attractive to thousands of visitors who look forward to the grand regattas of France and England, which are appointed to take place early next month. These regattas will not be international contests, unless some new arrangement is come to, for the French have rules which would virtually exclude all our best boats from competing; so that an English regatta will, it is said, be organised to follow that of France. As it is, the river is full of small craft, pleasure-barges, and steamers, in the vicinity of the marine-sheds, and it is a great relief to get away from the great building in the park and enjoy for a time this cooler atmosphere. There can be no doubt, however, that in point of completeness the exhibition of marine-engines, &c., in the British shed surpasses that of the French; but the rising of the Seine long interrupted this department on its first formation, so that it has made great progress during the past two months. Our Admiralty exhibition is, indeed, the most complete in the whole display, and comprises life boats, charts, signals of all kinds, models of projected turret-vessels, and also of past steam-ships, dating from the first introduction of the screw, and including the various classes of vessels in chronological order. Opposite this shed is a barge moored in the Seine, and surrounded by all sorts of rowing-boats; while waver-boats, a gig of Searle's, and Mr. McGregor's Rob Roy canoe, are to be seen on board.

Just now, however, the interest of visitors to the Exhibition will be for a time directed to the Agricultural Show at Billancourt, where the trial of different farm implements is going on, day by day (weather permitting), with considerable success. Billancourt is an island about four miles down the river, and may be reached either by omnibus, cab, or, more pleasantly, by means of a short steam-boat excursion. The Agricultural Show is one of the most interesting, as it was one of the earliest completed, adjuncts of the Great Exhibition; and the island of Billancourt, shut in, as it were, by the hills of Meudon, is the very place for such a display. Already some trials of implements and examinations of live stock and grain have been made, and a ploughing-match which took place a few weeks ago created no little interest, for nobody who has not witnessed a contest of this sort can have any idea of the enthusiasm which it arouses and of the pride which a successful ploughman takes in his furrow. There was a French Abbé who ploughed for himself in priestly garb, and he was certainly the best man on the French side. Our steam-ploughs and various other implements are beyond anything of the kind which the French agriculturists have to show—the latter exhibiting very little originality of design, their principal implements being copies of English models. M. P. net's thrashing-machine is an exception, however, for it is cheaper, simpler, and altogether better than those of the English makers. The chief English exhibitors are Messrs. Howard, Ransome and Sims, Fowler and Co., Clayton and Shuttleworth, and Garrett and Sims. Most of their machines are well known, and need no special notice. The chief novelties are a new reaper exhibited by Messrs. Howard, and a new thrashing-machine by Messrs. Ransome and Sims. The latter chops and bruises the straw after it has been thrashed, and by means of a cleverly-contrived blast blows it from a funnel to a distance of about 40 ft. and to the height of an ordinary stack.

It is fortunate that there is space at Billancourt for the operations which a proper display of agricultural implements renders necessary, for there was certainly no room in the sheds of the Champ de Mars for the show of live stock and farm produce, to say nothing of machinery, which is large and complicated. The entire island measures 300,000 square metres, or about 330,000 square yards, and it has been admirably prepared for the purpose of the Exhibition. A wooden roof, symmetrically ornamented, covers the principal building, and at the extremities are stables, forming a great square around the space which is used as the yard. To the right and left on the banks of the river, beneath fine trees and amidst walks of velvety turf, are a score of chalets, kiosques, and pavilions, with quaint ornamental roofs, devoted to the display of the various products and processes, including vegetable cutting-machines, washing-machines, and sundry examples of household and rural industry, amidst which may be found a library on scientific and general husbandry. Still further may be seen a fresh array of outdoor implements, placed ready for active operations when the working hour of the competitors is announced; and at the extremity of the island Messrs. Crombecq, Vilmorin, and Bignon display marvels of horticulture in a garden of lovely blooms, where the fruit-trees are pruned in such a way that they bear more fruit than wood. There are, however, but few vegetables in this department, and it is to be regretted that the useful has in this respect been sacrificed to the ornamental, especially in a country where the *pot au feu* is an institution. The machines exhibited in the Champ de Mars may be studied more profitably at Billancourt, where one can get round them and see them in action; and the French declare that the superior working of the English machines may often be attributed to the fact that they are attended both by men and horses thoroughly acquainted with their business.

To return to the Great Exhibition building in the Champ de Mars at the point where we left it last week, we must go again to the courts of Northern Europe, notably to that of Russia, a section which occupies the entire left-hand side of the wide avenue which intersects the palace from the Porte de Suffren to the central garden, and which is known as the Rue de Russie. The peculiar style of the architectural decorations of this part of the buildings, its series of open façades of carved wood, its bright tints, and quaint interior fittings, cannot fail to be attractive; and the objects which are to be seen in this wonderful section are among the most interesting of the whole display, embracing as they do the products of the highest and the least advanced civilisation, from the latest implements of warfare, models of iron-plated ships, to Crim Tartar pottery and dried lamprays, which are used as torches in illuminations in

the Caucasus. Between these two extremes, what marvels of gold and jewels, of silks and furs and feathers, of the spoil of earth and air and sea, of brocades and cottons and cloth and elaborately wrought leather, of mosaics and porcelain, goldsmith's work, inlaid woods, timber, hides, linen, ropes, and resin!—what a revelation of the empire which stretches from the rugged North to the great rivers of Asia! The Russian section is indicated in the outer circle of the machine-gallery by an ornamental façade of carved wood, with its numerous compartments, roughly painted with fruits, flowers, and animals, and which is said to be an imitation of an inn front in the suburbs of Nijni Novgorod. In face of it are exhibited the cereals and seeds of the empire and the wines of the Crimea; then come machines and tools, and dyed hides from Kazan; then plumbago and minerals, including a block of malachite weighing a couple of tons; next, various furs, including the fur dresses of the people of Siberia, displayed on life-sized model figures; then textile fabrics, gold brocades, and Georgian embroideries; and then leather, arms, cutlery, jewellery, a vast Byzantine mosaic; a magnificent cabinet, with raised work in pietra dura and inlaid lapis-lazuli; porphyry, jasper, wood-carving; carpets from Doubooka and Tiflis; bronzes, and various specimens of the *samovars*, or big copper tea-urns.

It would be impossible, and even were it possible it would be tedious, to give any description of the vast collection of machinery to be seen in the great sheds and houses in the quarter of the park devoted to the display of those metal monsters, to watch which is as interesting as to read about them is distracting; and the same may be said of many of the engineering and manufacturing processes to be found in the machinery-gallery inside the building. Whatever may be the disadvantages of the Exhibition, it has the one undoubted advantage of being easily mapped in the mind's eye, so that the departments are readily found; and to this end the nine zones which, starting from the covered verandah, are one within another, and, like a Chinese carved ivory ball, inclose the central garden, each represent some special subject beginning with food—that is to say, eating and drinking—and so to machinery, raw products, furniture, instruments, fine arts, industries, and miscellaneous, which are comprised in the interior verandah. All these concentric zones are intersected by radial passages, of which the four running north, south, east, and west are the principals, the north and south avenues forming the very spine of the building, intersecting it by its longest diameter, and being in line with the grand approach by the Bridge of Jena. The great outer zone for tools and machinery is, like the rest of the departments, arranged so that, as far as practicable, the radial avenues across the building are also the lines of division between the displays of the several nationalities; and, as will be seen by our large Engraving, this arrangement has given an opportunity for grouping together at some point of intersection the products of countries geographically or otherwise related. There is no more interesting point in the machinery zone than this space, dividing Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. The wood trophy in itself is a pictorial object, suggestive of wondrous imaginings; and he must be a dull visitor who cannot extract genuine interest of some kind not only from those great slabs cut from trees, but also from oil and hemp, from chain cables of Swedish iron, and the adzes used amidst the melancholy firs and pines of the dreary northern forests.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

"ALL men of business say, get your work done before dinner, for after dinner you are lumpy and excited." Disraeli probably recognised the truth of this when he proposed his new scheme. He had observed that after dinner the House is heavy, from eating too much, or excited, from drinking too much, and so he proposed to have on Tuesdays and Fridays his work done before dinner, leaving the independent members to do theirs after dinner. And the scheme has thus far been for him successful. And when we come to have a Reform Parliament, I should not be surprised if we were to take another step in this direction. There are already shadows of the coming event. Indeed, the present plan of beginning to sit at four, and continuing to sit on till daylight, is so manifestly absurd, that one wonders it has kept its ground so long. It is absurd in every way. It is absurd to begin work so late as four o'clock. It is quite as absurd, and even more so, to protract work, till two or three o'clock in the morning, as the House often does. But there is one special inconvenience in this arrangement. Two hours after they meet, members want to go to dinner, and frequently will not hear anybody quietly. After dinner they are, at the height of the season, many of them scarcely fit to hear anybody; for, though they are not tipsy, as members used to be a hundred years ago—it would be dangerous, and not true, to say they are—but they have dined, and wine, and, if not tipsy, they are excited, restless, or tired and sleepy, and want to go home. Every member knows this; indeed, Sir Robert Peel used to say that there were not more than three or four hours in the evening in which any but a Minister of the Crown or very eminent men could hope to get a patient hearing; for after six members wanted to get away to dine, and after eleven they were too excited or too tired to listen. The best hours for the work of legislation would be from eleven to seven; and an arrangement something like this will probably be made some time not very far off.

People who live outside the political world wonder how it is that the Conservative members are so satisfied with their present position. Well, they are not satisfied—far from it. They are very uneasy and dissatisfied, and if the Reform Bill were to be thrown out there would be universal joy in the Conservative heart, albeit there might be expressions of grief upon the lips. Indeed, some of them are so dissatisfied and miserable that they cannot suppress their disgust. A member of her Majesty's Government, not to be named, of course, only the other day, in his agony, murmured his grief into a friend's ear in this fashion:—"My only hope now is in the House of Lords. It is a forlorn hope, I know; but it is all we have left, and we cannot help cherishing it." And here is something of the same sort:—"My Lord," said a gentleman not in the House to a Conservative peer, "you must be sick of this Reform Bill." "Sick!" said the peer; "we are indeed sick; but, sick as we are, we cannot throw it up." But if so, why have they supported it? you will ask. Ah! that's the mystery—a mystery worth the study of all our profound thinkers on cause and effect. Lowe's explanation has, no doubt, something in it. At all events, it was witty. "The Conservatives," he said, "have been treated by their wily leader as a man treats a shy horse, bringing it gradually up to the lamp-post at which it shied, patting it the while." But, still, men are not horses, nor is the Reform Bill a dead, innocuous lamp-post to the real Conservative mind. The lamp-post is quite harmless, and it is not difficult to prove even to a horse that it is so. The more he looks at it the less he fears it; but the closer the Conservative looks at this bill the less he likes it and the more he fears it; and yet he neither kicks nor shies. Tell us, ye philosophers, how is this? My old friend Blogg, who has been out of the country some months, and has just returned, and whom I met the other day in a towering passion, accounts for it in this way. "I tell you what, Lounger, the Conservatives are all a set of scoundrels. For office and emoluments they have sold themselves and the country to the devil." But neither is this satisfactory; nor can the most sagacious of our politicians, the profoundest of our philosophers, furnish me with a satisfactory cause. Indeed, the Conservative members themselves are at a loss.

The propriety of removing the political disabilities of Government civil servants is again attracting attention; and certainly the existing law is most partial, and therefore unjust, in its operation. Certain classes of public employes—such as clerks in Somerset House, and officers of the inland revenue, customs, post office, &c.—are denied the franchise; while it may be enjoyed, if otherwise qualified, by dockyard labourers working under weekly engagements, and by persons of the "De Ploosh" fraternity who wear Royal liveries. The reasons assigned for the exclusion of Government servants are that they might be apt to vote for the candidates who promised them the greatest personal advantages, and that, moreover, they might be made tools in sanctioning maladministration by the Government of the day. But surely a body of gentlemen who reckon among their number such men as Tom Taylor, Anthony Trollope, and Edmund

Yates, are likely to be as intelligent, as independent, and as patriotic as dockyard artisans. What is sauce for the goose should be made sauce for the gander. All Government servants should be admitted to political rights, or all should be excluded.

The directors of the Crystal Palace propose to give a benefit entertainment, on the 26th inst., in aid of the funds for rebuilding the portion of the edifice recently destroyed by fire. The entertainment, which will be purely musical, will take place in the Handel orchestra, and will be of a very superior description. I heartily wish the directors success in their efforts, for it is highly desirable that the beautiful tropical department should be restored as soon as possible. Speaking of the Crystal Palace, I may mention that the grand display of fireworks announced for Wednesday evening was postponed in consequence of the rain, and will take place on Saturday. I may also note that the concert given at the palace last Saturday was one of the best of the season. The vocalists belonged to the Royal Italian Opera; they were Mlle. Adeline Patti, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mlles. Nau and Moreni, and Signori Focelli, Ciampi, Tagliacchi, and Capponi; of whom Patti, Sherrington, Ciampi, and Tagliacchi were much applauded. Adeline Patti sang "Let the bright seraphim" (with Harper's trumpet accompaniment); "Home, sweet home," and "Jock o' Hazeldean;" and Mme. Sherrington the shadow song from "Dinorah." The remainder of the concert consisted of operatic airs, duets, concerted pieces, two choruses, and a solo on the contrabasso, by Bottesini, which was inaudible to many. The weather being fine, the number of visitors was immense; and the foot-race and cricket grounds were well attended.

I have visited Mr. Barraud's new picture, "The Four-in-Hand Club," now exhibiting at Mr. M'Lean's gallery in the Haymarket, where "Rotten Row" is also on view. The likenesses are admirable, and the painter has got over the necessary difficulty of turning all the faces to the spectator with considerable success. The two pictures form a most interesting study, and offer a valuable record of the notabilities of the last two years. At the same gallery is being exhibited another "Rocky Mountains" view by Bierstadt. It represents a storm sweeping through a wild gorge in the mountain region. A vivid reality, and breadth and force of effect, mark this really grand picture. A small pool in the left-hand corner of the canvas is a perfect gem, so miraculously painted as to be absolutely illusive.

Messrs. Barnard, of Oxford-street, have published a series of photographs of "The People of Paris," from crayon sketches by Mr. F. Barnard, a very rising young draughtsman. The old soldier, the chiffonier, the garçon at the café, the guide at the Louvre—one and all are caught with great skill, and hit off with a free and facile touch which never misses either truth or character, and which gives a soupçon of the humorous to give relish to these national notes.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER. THE MAGAZINES.

If I were a writer of proverbial philosophy, what eloquent hendecasyllabic and nobody-knows-how-many-syllabic verses I might write about the lapse of time, as measured by the incoming of the periodicals!—

As the mariner guideth himself over the trackless billows by the stars of the firmament,

So the Literary Lounger measureth the lapse of time by the magazines. Lo! here is the *Cornhill*, in yellow; and there lacketh not *Macmillan*, in salmon colour;

Blackwood is brown, though called ebony, which is evidently a misnomer; and *London Society* is parti-coloured and gorgeous, as usual.

These you may expect, with their congeners, at about the end of every month;

Therefore, they make their appearance twelve times in a year; And who hath read twelve consecutive numbers of each as they were published.

May safely conclude that he is twelve months nearer to his grave than he was a year before: so marvellous is time in its flight.

But, not being a poet, I stick to prose, and proceed to observe that *Blackwood* begins a series of papers on George III. as a Constitutional King; but really that stupid old clodhopper is not worth all this fuss. The chief point of interest about him is the immense amount of mischief so dull a man was enabled to do from the mere accident that a crown had dropped upon his skull. *Blackwood* is naturally puzzled in dealing with the Reform Bill, and has two articles about it, one of them editorial, and one of them communicated. The communicated article, while giving Mr. Gladstone credit for sincerity—which is very kind of the writer—finds that he "takes mightily with the British public," because there is something of the Joseph Surface about him. The new story, "Brownlows," I have already spoken well of. The article on the "Reign of Law" is good, but I think a little inadequate.

In the *Cornhill* the article entitled "Slips On and Off the Stage" is amusing, but might have been much better. The anecdote about Richard III., which is here connected with the name of Mr. Macready, was told me by a Bath gentleman in connection with Kean, who, it was said, had offended a candle-snuffer who occasionally went on the stage to say a few words. I quite believe it to be a true story. Even the modesty of the *Cornhill* might have been a little more precise about the slip in "Romeo and Juliet." I could put three different constructions upon the anecdote as it stands. The story of the French actress, at the *Varietés* the other night, is not bad:—

Mlle. Chaumont's slip was of another character. It taxed her readiness in an emergency, and did not find her wanting. She was playing a *soubrette* in "Noa Noga," and was engaged running to and fro to collect and burn the presents of various old lovers. In the very middle of her action she was impeded by her petticoat suddenly falling about her legs. Of course, it was a very pretty article of its sort; and she got out of it, and of the embarrassment which had come with it, by describing it as a tribute of admiration from one of her old lovers, which must be sacrificed like all the rest; and she thrust it into the stage fire accordingly, with a merry laugh and amid the general hilarity of the house.

In *Macmillan* everybody will read with interest the curious account of a log-rood, or path, called the "Abbot's Way," lying under the Turf Moor, near Glastonbury. If we are to believe Mr. Goodall, in the paper on "Long Holidays," the education of boys costs more and is much less effective than it used to be in some most important particulars, while it occupies a much greater length of time.

London Society opens with an absurd article called "My Escape from Hydropathy." A physician tells a man of letters, whose liver is said to be out of order, to douche his spine and to take the lamp-bath every day. This is enough to kill a horse, and the patient is accordingly made very ill. But I much doubt whether a jury would not give damages against a physician in such a case. A shock of any sort on the spine is idiotic practice, and so is a lamp-bath every day. I do not understand, either, a water-cure doctor who allows tea and refuses wine. Still less do I understand how any man in his senses could persist in the use of applications which he felt were doing him great harm. Again, I do not understand how any man could submit to remain so long, as this gentleman says he once did, in the "pack" merely because the bath-man happened to be absent by misadventure. Any man could get out of a pack if he liked to make an effort. The account of the interview with the second physician is too "apropos" for my swallow.

The *Argosy* is a very happy number. Mr. William Maccall is welcome always, and so is Lieutenant Foozy, but he has entirely lost his individuality since he first introduced himself to us—he used to be "so sweetly stupid;" now, alas! he is quite clever! The author of "Robert Falconer" is introducing into his exquisite story some poems, which he goes out of his way to say are not his own writing, though they are his "property." Whoever wrote them, they are exceedingly beautiful, and it is scarcely fair of the author to excite so much curiosity and yet be so reticent. Yes, yes; it is all fair, but I want to know! As Sam Slick said, "There's a deal o' human natur' in man."

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. Charles Reade's "Dora" is just about the very last kind of piece that I, or anyone else, would expect to find at the ADELPHI. It is a pretty and simple story, worked with some skill into a pretty

but prolix drama. The piece is much too long, considering the very slight materials upon which it is founded; and the characters of Farmer Allan and Dora are too broadly marked, while the others are not marked at all. Farmer Allan is described in the bill as "A man whose will is law;" and Dora, his niece, as "a girl of timorous but noble disposition;" and to the text which has here propounded for himself Mr. Reade steadily adheres. Farmer Allan has nothing to do throughout the piece but to have his own way (which, by-the-way, he never gets), and Dora's only task is to be nobly timorous. The other parts are very subordinate. Luke Blomfield, Dora's suitor, is a conventional rustic lover, of the homely-pathos school; and William Allan, the farmer's son, has no distinctive character of any kind whatever, except a general air of spongy abstraction, and a long light wig. Mary Morrison, farmer Allan's drudge in the first act, the wife of his discarded son in the second, and said son's widow in the third, is also conventional enough, and, although Miss Hughes plays it, rather tiresome at times. The piece should clearly have been played in two acts instead of three. Miss Terry plays Dora with an unaffected naturalness which does much to compensate for the rather commonplace dialogue she has to utter. She has the good taste to dress her character without the slightest regard to what is prettiest and most becoming, and wears white cotton gloves with long fingers, because in the station of life in which Dora is placed those garments look more probable on her hands than the four-and-threepenny "Houbigants" that would adorn the fingers of nine out of ten "leading ladies" who might happen to play the part. Mr. Neville played the irascible old farmer with great taste, but his make-up was bad. He looked more like a courtly gentleman of the reign of George III. than a bluff, rugged farmer. Mr. Billington had another very bad part as Luke Blomfield. This excellent actor is, in the matter of parts, the most unfortunate comedian on the stage. Mr. Ashley played the spongy and uninteresting Will Allan very well in the first act, and moderately so in the second. The piece is put upon the stage in a manner that is utterly disgraceful. The last scene was received with a shout of laughter from the audience, and allusions to any of its features were hailed with derisive merriment whenever they occurred. The "sunset," with its attendant Adelphi atmospheric phenomena, is well worth going to see, as a specimen of the audacious lengths to which a well-meant desire to satisfy the public craving for novelty will sometimes carry a usually worthy and sensible scene-painter. The piece is, as I have said, pretty; but I don't think it is a piece that will suit the taste of an ordinary Adelphi audience.

FINE ARTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(FIFTH NOTICE.)

THE North Room—traditionally reckoned as the condemned cell of the exhibition—displays this year (as has often been the case of late, whether by accident or design we cannot say) a selection of some of the finest works in the gallery. Foremost among these we place, without a moment's hesitation, Mr. Leighton's splendid picture of "Venus Disrobing for the Bath" (589). The pose is easy, natural, and gracefully delicate, the left arm crossing the figure, with the hand placed on the right knee to assist the removal of the sandal. The drawing is such as few but Mr. Leighton could give us—correct without severity and flowing with voluptuousness—indeed, the very perfection of the picture is its purity and freedom from consciousness of the nude. With regard to its colouring, the opinions of the critics may fairly be divided; it is painted with that almost porcelain "peachiness" for which Mr. Leighton's flesh painting is noted, and which, though out of place in ordinary figures, may be admitted in the representation of divinities who were fed upon ambrosia. The influence of Mr. Leighton's style and of his admiration for the grandest of the great masters may be traced in Mr. Walker's "Bathers" (627)—a group of common English boys undressed and undressing for a plunge in a summer pool. The figures have a classical air, reminding us, indeed, in many cases, of antique statues; and the colouring is Titianesque. Mr. Walker may be congratulated most heartily on the success of this much-talked-of and long-promised work; for, while full of performance, it possesses almost an equal amount of promise. Mr. Leighton's "Roman Mother" (574), a noble study, may take rank with these classical subjects.

Of a different school, but of a high order of merit, is Mr. Leslie's "Willow" (656). In a pale landscape, where the waning willow-pollards come out mistily from a dull sky, a single melancholy figure is seated by a still pool. The solitude and seclusion are well conveyed by the skimming moorhen in mid-distance, and the rotting and swamped wreck of a boat in the foreground. In this clever picture Mr. Leslie makes a notable advance—a greater advance, we are inclined to think, than any other of artistic fellowship with which he is associated. Mr. Boughton's career has been a steady upward course. His "Paritans" (557) is an honestly-won advance in power and importance. Mr. Watson's "Parting" (587) combines, with a thorough understanding of the technicalities, a great mastery of expression; the composition calls to mind that splendid passage of the Laureate's "Guinevere," which describes how the guilty Queen,

In the darkness o'er her fallen head,
Perceived the waving of his hands that blessed!

The "Fairy Raid" (643) of Sir N. Paton abounds in graceful fancy, and gives evidence of complete acquaintance with the million mysteries of legendary lore. Not a single group, not an individual fay, has been forgotten, down to the Kobold. The painting of the foliage and flowers is truly exquisite, while the elves are as bright and butterfly-like as such fair and fragile creations should be.

Mr. Armstrong shows greater depth and force of colour than usual in his "Lesson" (594), which abounds in good and clever passages. Mr. Gilbert's "Rembrandt" (564) is a fine study—a worthy monument of the great painter, by a famous artist, who has studied him to great purpose. Sir G. Harvey's "Mountain Pool" (660) is a pleasing and thoroughly natural picture.

Mr. Millais is represented in this room by the "Minnet" (628), a picture by no means deserving the praise that has been bestowed on it. The red skirt looks like a flat piece of stuff made apron-fashion, instead of a petticoat. Mr. Millais might paint higher subjects with better advantage to his fame. His example is an evil one, the results of which are to be seen in Mr. Hughes's affected and flimsy "Cissy" (598) and Mr. Hayllar's gaudy and crude "See Me Dump" (671) and "Lilly" (688), pictures which easily win the rapturous laudations of the ladies, but give the judicious pain. Mr. Armitage's "Christ Healing the Sick" (647) is ultra-academical, but pleases us better than his other pictures this year. Mr. Archer's "King Henry and Rosamond" (620) can boast clever passages; but is spoiled by the failure of the female figure. Mr. O'Neill's "Titan's Study" (679) is sadly wanting in originality and force. Mr. Webb's "Street in Jerusalem" (563) also disappoints us, though scarcely so much as Mr. Gale's "Entry into Jerusalem" (662). Mr. Wallis's "Luther and Melancthon" is tame.

Mr. Mason's "Unwilling Playmate" (658) and Mr. Legros' "Communion" (612) are favourable examples of the painting of their respective artists. Mr. Prinsep's "Gambling" (573) is also in advance of previous efforts; but his "Lorenzo and Jessica" (624) would seem to have been studied from the dirty water and dull sky of London instead of the limpid lagoons and blue heavens of Italy. Mr. Long's "Begging for the Monastery" (568) is clever; as are also Mr. Harling's "Jorntise" (666), which is disgracefully hung; Mr. Hicks's "Reflected Smiles" (559), Mr. Ludovici's "Morning of the Wedding" (557), and "An Idyl" (622), by Mr. Dicey, who this year bears out the promise of last season. Mr. Hall's "Dean Swift" (609) is noticeable on account of the boy's figure. Mr. Faed's "Scurry Cup" (608) is spirited. Mr. Hantley's "Follow my Leader" (560) is not on a par with previous efforts. Mr. O'Neill's "Naughty Boy" (560) is only remarkable as a portrait of Mr. Buckstone as an urchin of eight. Mr. W. V. Herbert's "Socrates and Xantippe" (603) sins in the flesh-tints, which are clayey; while those of Mr. Grahame in the "Monks at Bowls" (559) are feverish,

Mr. Parker has called his picture "The End Justifies the Means" (668) to no purpose, for it clearly proves that his laudable aim in appealing to sectarian zeal does not justify an utter disregard of the simplest laws of perspective.

Mr. Hodgson's most poetical "Evensong" (599) may fairly form the golden bridge between the two natural divisions of the schools, for his figures are no less admirable than the scene in which they appear as accessories. Mr. Calderon's "Evening" (618) is another picture of the same class, abounding in fine feeling and fidelity to nature.

The two views of the "Bass Rock" (577 and 669), under the contrasted aspects of storm and calm, are painted with Mr. Oakes's accustomed power and breadth. Mr. Niemann gives us a view of "Hugghenden Manor" (565) which is as sunny as it should be in honour of the successes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Brennan, excellent as ever, exhibits in this room two charming works, "Gathering Locusts" (586) and "Nella Chiesa di S. Costanza, Capri" (640). Mr. F. Walton's "Dorking" (579), and Mr. Knight's "Moonlight" (625), are works of considerable merit. Miss Blunden's "Tintagel" (672) is a most meritorious and conscientious picture. Mr. Dillon's "Kom Ombo" (664) has qualities that should have won it a better position on the walls. Mr. Pain's "Spring" (641) is pleasing. Mr. Linnell's "Mountain Road" (571) is neither better nor worse than twenty others he has manufactured for us before. Mr. G. C. Stanfield, to whose works the recent death of his illustrious father makes us turn with anxiety and hope, does not disappoint us. "At Luzern" (641) is bright and true, but in "Dinant" (655) is observable a want of subtle gradation in distances which make the landscape appear as if it consisted of "sets" as the scene-painter would say.

In marine pictures, the North Room is especially strong. First of all comes a picture which, in our opinion, is undoubtedly the greatest in the whole exhibition—Mr. Brett's "Latitude 53 deg. 15 min. N., longitude 5 deg. 10 min. W." The painting of the green waves, with the white network of foam heaving and falling on their glassy surface, is simply miraculous. We have never seen such drawing of the form of water, while the carefully stippled rainbow, a monument of patient skill, is absolute light. If the little ship in the middle distance were painted out the picture would be perfect. It places Mr. Brett's position as the most realistic painter of the day beyond all possible question. Mr. Melby's "Great Yarmouth" (652) is truly admirable. Mr. Hall's "Seashore" (572) is carefully studied. Mr. H. Moore's "Fog" (585) is a masterly reproduction of a difficult effect; and the same may be said, even more emphatically, of Mr. Whistler's slight but telling "Sea and Rain" (670). Mr. Creswick's "Trebarwith" (595) is painted with the veteran's accustomed skill.

Among the portraits, Mr. Watt's powerful "Lamplight Study of Herr Joachim" (619) at once arrests our attention and admiration. Mr. Holman Hunt's "Dolce Far Niente" (678) must rank with the portraits. It is clever, yet unsatisfactory. Mr. Pickersgill's "Portrait of a Lady" (569) would undoubtedly never have found its way to the walls it disgraces but for the fact of his being a R.A.

We had almost omitted mention of Mr. Donaldson's pretensions "Garden of Faith" (625). It is a laboured and minutely-worked-out allegory; but diligence and patience cannot atone for poverty of drawing and dirtiness of colouring.

TAILORS' PRICES.—Both masters and working tailors being apparently bent upon making confidants of the public as to each other's weak points, we venture to ask, at the instigation of a correspondent, for an explanation of the following fact:—A pair of black dress trousers costs at a first-class tailor's shop in the west end of London £3 3s., less 15 per cent.—say 10s.—for prompt payment. But if the individual requiring the trousers will purchase for cash his cloth at a first-class West-End woollendrapery, and will have the garment made up at a working tailor's, it will cost him as nearly as possible half that sum. What we are required to ascertain is how a West-End tailor justifies this charge of £2 13s. for a pair of black trousers? He will, of course, purchase his cloth wholesale at a cheaper rate than a gentleman buying what he requires for himself alone can do; and as the price of which we seek an explanation is the ready-money price, the bad debt theory can in no way affect it.—*Full Mail Gazette.*

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The Railway Commission propose a very important change in the law relating to the recovery of compensation for personal injuries sustained by passengers. The Commissioners think that, in accordance with the principle applicable to the remuneration to carriers, the indemnity should bear some proportion to the charges for services rendered. They therefore recommend that, on the one hand, railway companies should be absolutely responsible for all injuries arising in the conveyance of passengers, except those due to their own negligence; and that, on the other hand, the liability of the railway companies be limited within a maximum amount of compensation for each class of fares; but that any passenger should be entitled to require from the company any additional amount of insurance he may desire on paying for it according to a fixed tariff. To prevent the frauds which appear to have arisen upon the railway companies under the present law, the Commissioners further recommend that claims for compensation should not be admitted unless made within a certain period, and that the railway companies should have the right of medical examination of the claimant. Sir Rowland Hill, in the separate report which he has presented, maintains that as the payments for compensation increase the expenses of the company, they must tend to augment the fares charged to passengers; and if the rich man's life is treated as in effect more highly insured than that of the poor man, while his payment of fares is, conveniently equal to the same, the poor man must in effect help to pay the insurance of his richer fellow-passengers. He supports the proposition that everyone's recompense for injury should be in proportion to his payments, as in case of fire, marine accident, or ordinary life insurance. He gives the following as the arrangement that might be made:—"That payment in case of death be a certain fixed multiple of the single mileage fare—say, for instance, in the ratio of £100 for a penny, so that the heirs of a passenger killed in travelling at the rate of 1d. per mile would receive, independently of insurance, £100; while those of a fellow-passenger killed in travelling at the rate of 3d. a mile would receive £300, minor injuries being paid for in proportion, and so far as possible according to some fixed scale. Of course, the multiple may be fixed higher or lower, as may be desired. A similar rule to be extended to luggage." The Commissioners point out that these cases differ materially from cases of injury inflicted by a mere wrongdoer.

THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—The fifty-second anniversary festival of this institution was celebrated on Monday evening in the New Hall of the Freemasons' Tavern. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry presided, and the company included the following friends and supporters of the institution:—His Serene Highness Prince Teck, the Duke of Richmond; General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., K.S.I.; Lord Colonsay, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, the Chief Justice of Mauritius, Sir Charles M'Grigor, Sir John Heron Maxwell; Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney Dacres, K.C.B.; Sir J. Dalrymple Elphinstone, General Sir John Low, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Lieutenant-General Moncrieff (late Scots Fusilier Guards), Lieutenant-Colonel George Moncrieff (Scots Fusilier Guards), Colonel Walpole D'Oyley, Colonel Chambers, Colonel Lockhart Ross, Mr. Edgar Bowring, C.B.; Mr. Robert Crawford, of Westbrock; Dr. Fraser, Mr. Daniel Mackenzie, Dr. Ramsay, the Rev. Dr. Combing, the Rev. J. Bowles, D.D., LL.D.; Mr. R. D. Sassoon, &c. The object of the institution is first to afford support to and provide education for the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who have died or been disabled in the service of their country; and in the next place to provide for the children of indigent Scotch parents resident in London, not receiving parochial relief. There are at present 105 children (fifty-eight boys and forty-seven girls) in the asylum, which is situated in the Caledonian-road, Holloway. During the past year twelve boys and ten girls have been admitted, and seven boys and ten girls have left and been provided with situations, in which the committee are glad to report they are conducting themselves to the satisfaction of their employers. According to the account published up to Dec. 31, 1885, it appears that the asylum is possessed of a clear sum of £21,301 12s. 8d., vested in the public funds, and that the receipts for the year amounted to £4,498 4s. 8d., and the expenditure to £3,856 6s., leaving a balance of £641 18s. 8d. This year's anniversary had derived a great additional interest from the fact that it was presided over by a nobleman who, in addition to the high historic interest attached to his name, especially by Scotchmen, brought to such a position the great advantage of the example of a magnificent patronage extending over a period of thirty years, a patronage in which his Grace's family had cordially participated. During the evening several Scotch airs were played by the Prince of Wales's piper, to the great gratification of the company, and the children were paraded round the hall, bearing in their looks evidences of good health and cheerfulness of mind. His Grace, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Caledonian Asylum," dwelt upon the great services which such an institution was calculated to confer, and also on the claims of those for whose benefit it was designed. He observed that, notwithstanding the funds possessed by the society were considerable, yet the demands made upon the committee were still greater than they were able to meet, and it therefore became necessary to appeal to the public for further contributions.



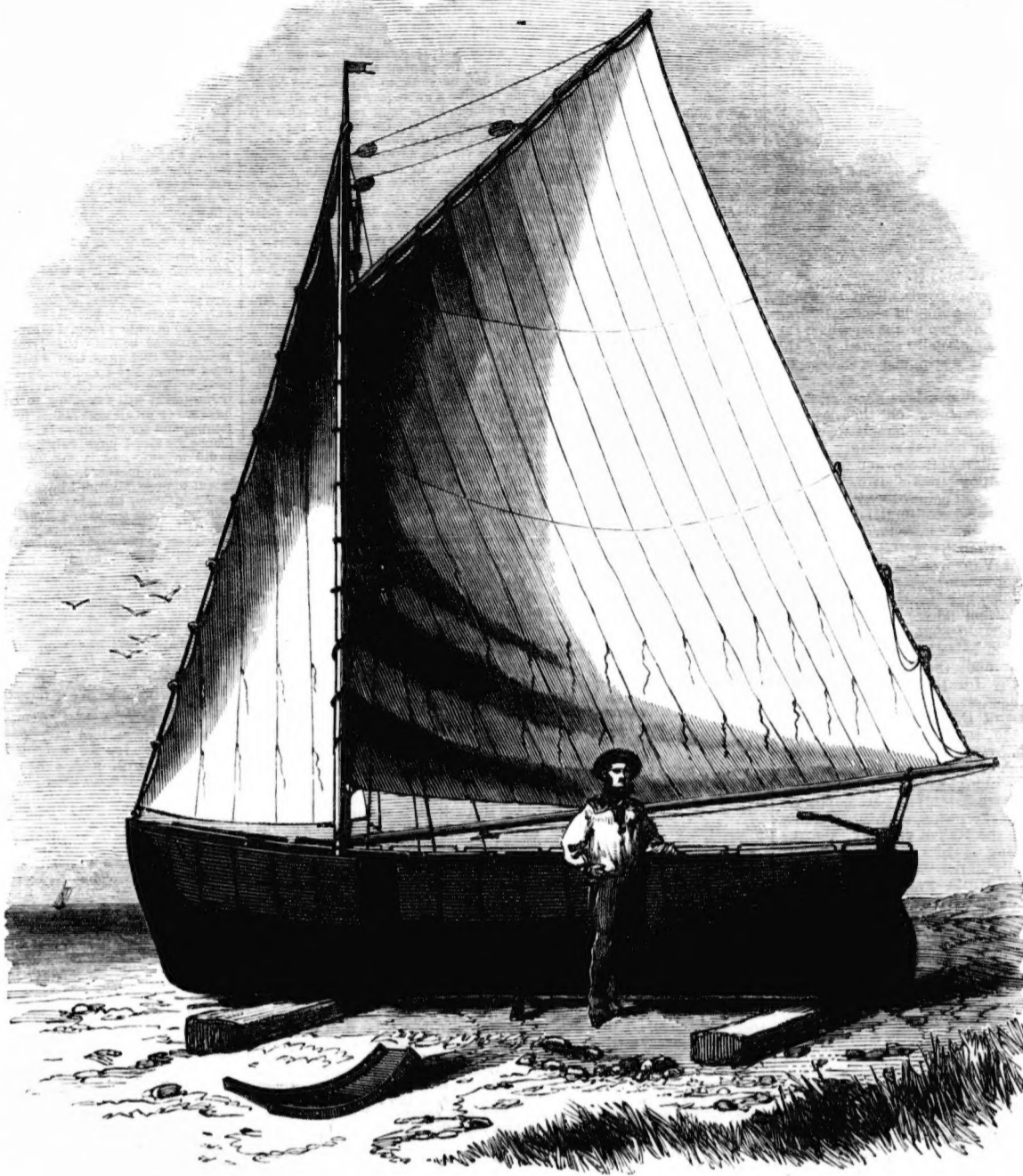
INTERSECTION OF THE NORTH OF EUROPE PRODUCE AND MACHINERY DEPARTMENTS IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 162.

THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH BOAT.

ACCORDING to arrangement by the Admiralty, the Livingstone steel boat, built in Chatham Dockyard in an incredibly short space of time (having been but a fortnight in hand), is now packed up ready to be sent away.

Much interest has been taken in the little vessel by the public, numbers of whom have visited the yard expressly to see it. The novelty of the construction, as well as the object for which it is built, is worthy of notice. The boat is built of steel plates about as thick, or a little thicker than, a penny piece, and is so constructed that it can be taken to pieces and put together again at pleasure, being formed in sections, eighteen on each side of the boat, which are connected by screw-bolts, and, thus portable, the section may be carried by one man; and thus the boat in pieces may be conveyed by about forty-five men wherever an impediment presents itself to its being transported by other means. It is fitted both for sailing or pulling, and is supplied with lockers for provisions, &c., the tops of which will also form beds for the crew to sleep on; and to protect them from night dews and a burning sun, a canopy is provided. The vessel is 30 ft. long by 8 ft. broad and 3 ft. 3 in. deep. She is cutter-rigged, with staysail and gaff mainsail, and may be pulled with twelve oars, six on each side.

On Monday night, at the ordinary fortnightly meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at Burlington House, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., presided. The secretary read a paper, by Mr. A. G. Findlay, F.R.G.S., on "Dr. Livingstone's Last Journey," in which he attempted to demonstrate that Dr. Livingstone had reached the southern limits of the basin of the Nile when the last painful news of him was received from Africa. The president then introduced to the meeting Mr. E. D. Young, leader of the search expedition; and Mr. Henry Faulkner, a volunteer, who will accompany the party at his own request and expense. Mr. Young stated that he will leave England in the mail-steamer on the 8th of this month, for the Cape of Good Hope, whence a man-of-war will convey him, his companion, the boat, provisions, and goods for barter to the mouth of the



THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH STEEL BOAT.

Zambesi. There the boat will be put together, and they will go up the river to the Murchison Falls. Here the boat will be taken to pieces, carried overland, and put together much further up the river. Thence they could sail to within fifty miles of the spot where Livingstone is said to have been slain. Messrs. Young and Faulkner were loudly applauded. Mr. Petherwick said that, from his knowledge of the Zulus, he had no doubt that the story of the Johanna men is a fabrication: it is far too circumstantial. He was glad that the expedition was to set out, and that two brave men had been found to undertake the work, which is one of deadly danger and peril. He had been in such difficulties in the interior of Africa himself, and should have died there on one occasion but for the timely arrival of supplies. Upon this, Sir Roderick Murchison rose and reminded the society that if Livingstone had succeeded in the passing the dangerous Mafiti country, he is now in a friendly district, among people by whom he is beloved. Sir S. Baker had written to him to say that the only way to settle the question of the watershed of the Nile would be to persuade the Pacha of Egypt to send out two or three little armies into the country, with a view to annexation, of which expedition he (Sir S. Baker) would be happy to take the command. Mr. Waller said that he had that morning received a letter from Mr. Allington, at Zanzibar, saying that Ali Moosa had told a different story about Livingstone's death to the Arabs there. A paper by Mr. Major was read, after which Sir Roderick Murchison said that, although he once stood dolefully alone, a solitary believer in the possibility of Livingstone being alive, he was glad to see that there is now a well-founded hope that such is really the fact. A reference to Dr. Livingstone is contained in the following extract of a letter from the gunner of her Majesty's ship *Lyra* to his wife:—"I think I told you in my last letter that Dr. Livingstone had been murdered in the interior by the natives. We have just received the news that there is no truth in it, and that he (Dr. Livingstone) had sent some of his men down to see after his cattle and other articles. I only hope that it is true." The letter is dated Zanzibar, March 28, 1867.



"CONTRIBUTION INDIRECTE."—(FROM THE PICTURE, BY ZAMACOIS, IN THE FRENCH FINE-ART EXHIBITION.)

"CONTRIBUTION INDIRECTE."

THE pictures of M. Zamacois are great favourites with the visitors to the gallery of the Fine-Arts Exhibition in Paris, known by the name of *Le Salon*; and he seems to possess just that power of seizing the grotesque and subduing it to the broadly-humorous which is sure to obtain popularity for an artist who combines with it a faculty of colour and free handling. Perhaps his most remarkable picture is a group of jesters of the sixteenth century; and it is certainly a striking performance—the arrangement of the figures lounging on the grass in the open air, and the skilful delineation of various types of the "fool visage," being beyond praise. The picture from which our Engraving is taken, however, is finer in execution, and may be left to tell its own story, just as "Ten Minutes to Decide," in our Royal Academy Exhibition, is left by the artist to be interpreted by the visitor.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

MR. GYE has played one of his two great cards, either of which ought to suffice to ensure the success of the present season. "Don Carlos" and "Romeo and Juliet" are the two works on which the manager of the Royal Italian Opera has specially counted, and the first of them was produced, with the most distinguished success, on Tuesday evening.

"Don Carlos" is of more moderate dimensions than most of Verdi's operas; nevertheless, the performance, on the occasion of the first representation, lasted until some considerable time after midnight. The story is well adapted for musical setting. It is of the sombre character which Verdi peculiarly affects, and the action takes place in Spain, which this composer has shown, in many direct and indirect ways, to be—in a musical point of view at least—the country of his predilection. Like other operas of similar dimensions, "Don Carlos" has no overture. After a brief introduction the curtain rises, and we find ourselves (in the French libretto) in the Forest of Fontainebleau, where Elizabeth of Valois meets Don Carlos for the first time. But the whole of this act is unnecessary in a dramatic point of view, as is sufficiently proved by the fact that at the Royal Italian Opera, where it is omitted, no one misses it. The story is quite intelligible as the piece now stands. Reference is made in the second act to the fact of Elizabeth's betrothal to Don Carlos having taken place in the first; and though the audience would perhaps feel more sympathy for the lovers if it had actually witnessed their love-passages, it takes quite sufficient interest in them from the moment of Don Carlos's appearance in the cloister, which is made the scene of act ii. in the French, act i. in the Italian, libretto. Here, like Fernando in "La Favorita," Don Carlos enters in search of religious consolation, and the action of the drama now goes on almost exactly as in Schiller. The part of Don Carlos is assigned to that careful and accomplished singer, Signor Naudin; Signor Graziani represents, with considerable power, Don Rodrigo (as he becomes in the Italian version); and, for once, tenor and baritone, instead of being at cross purposes throughout the opera, lend one another mutually all possible aid and support. The character of Elizabeth is given to Mlle. Pauline Lucca, who makes of it one of her very finest impersonations; and the scarcely less important rôle of Princess Eboli to Mlle. Fricki, who sustains it with the most distinguished success. Indeed, Mlle. Fricki has never appeared in any part so much to advantage as in the character of Princess Eboli. The music is, beyond doubt, the finest that Verdi has ever composed. It is dramatic in the best sense of the word—that is to say, it fits the subject perfectly; every individual personage, every body of personages, every scene, of no matter what description, being properly characterised by the music. Accordingly, there are no songs in "Don Carlos" of which one can say that they have been written for the sake of the singer. But it must not be imagined that the opera is deficient in melody. On the contrary, it abounds in melody, which is often of a much higher order of beauty than that to which the composer has accustomed us in his other works.

Each act contains some two or three pieces with which no one can fail to be delighted; while the second act is a piece of magnificent writing, alternately brilliant and severe, from beginning to end. In music, scenery, costumes, and stage effect generally, nothing like the second act of "Don Carlos" has been heard or seen since the coronation scene in the "Prophet." There were numerous encores in the course of the evening, and we cannot remember any first night at which more genuine expressions of enthusiasm were elicited than at this first representation of the Italian version of "Don Carlos."

Mr. G. W. Martin has, as usual, celebrated the termination of the National Choral Society's season by a concert, consisting for the most part of his own compositions. Upwards of a dozen pieces—glees, part-songs, and choruses—bearing Mr. Martin's signature, were performed on this occasion. They were all of a simple and more or less striking character, and were received with abundance of applause—that is to say, they were addressed to the popular taste, and hit it. The choral music was varied by the introduction of a few instrumental and vocal solos. Mme. Arabella Goddard roused the enthusiasm of the audience by a magnificent performance of the "Harmonious Blacksmith," which had to be repeated. Mr. Leigh Wilson was encored in the air from Macfarren's "Robin Hood." "My own, my guiding star." Miss Lucy Franklin's fine voice was heard to good effect in Rossini's "Ah! quel giorno;" and Miss Arabella Smyth was much applauded in Wallace's "Sad is my soul."

Miss Elizabeth Philp gave a very interesting concert last week at St. George's Hall. The chief feature of the entertainment was the production of several of Miss Philp's new compositions, to which we shall have an opportunity of calling attention on some other occasion.

The second of Mr. Walter Macfarren's series of musical matinees was given on Saturday last, at the Hanover-square Rooms. As on the previous occasion, he was assisted by Messrs. Saindon and Piatti. The programme included selections from Schumann, Mendelssohn, Spohr, and G. Macfarren, besides several compositions of Mr. Macfarren for the pianoforte; among the latter a "New Valse de Concert" (given at the first matinee, and repeated by desire) was redemanded.

AN ACUTE LUNATIC.—A country newspaper reports a conversation between a gamekeeper and an inmate of a lunatic asylum at Neath, the two meeting on the lawn in front of the building. Inmate—Good morning to you; that's a fine horse you have—pray what is he worth? Gamekeeper—This horse cost my master £60. Inmate—And what may that gun have cost which you have? Gamekeeper—This is one of Westley Richards's, and consequently is expensive; it cost £20. Inmate—And what are these dogs worth? Gamekeeper—These dogs are worth about £20. Inmate—And what have you in that basket? Gamekeeper—A snipe. Inmate—And what is that worth? Gamekeeper—I should think it's worth sixpence. Inmate—Well, I should recommend you to drive off as fast as you can; for, if our governor were to know that any man expends £100 to procure a sixpenny bird, he would immediately seize him and put him in his asylum.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The great flower show which opened on Tuesday, with moderately auspicious weather, and which continued open until Saturday (to-day), is certainly as near perfection in all departments as the emulative skill of the best horticulturists in the world could have made it. The extension of this floral fête over five days is a most acceptable improvement upon the more usual plan of taking away at night the plants that have been brought together in the morning. That it is possible, with care and experience, to preserve the finest botanical display in perfect condition for a longer period than one short day of ten or twelve hours was proved by the unqualified success of the International Exhibition of Horticulture, on the site of the building of 1862. That enterprise showed what could be done in maintaining a vast and attractive show of the most delicate and perishable flowers in bloom, for a time sufficient to enable thousands on thousands of visitors to inspect at leisure the beauties of an art which, as the regular quaters of Shakespeare tell us pretty often, does mend nature and is the nature that it mends. This time there is no less likelihood than there was then of the show lasting out its full term of splendour. The blooms of azaleas, pelargoniums, roses, and other flowering-plants appear to be in that stage which is most favourable to the hope of continuance, and, at the same time, there is no reason for early visitors to regret their precipitancy in having preferred the first to the last days of the fête.

THE NEW HERRING FISHERIES BILL.

WE are very glad to see, from the provisions of a bill brought into Parliament by the Duke of Richmond, that an attempt is at length being made to do away with some of the anomalies of the herring fishery. The legal mode of taking that particular fish has hitherto been by means of what is called a drift net, with meshes an inch square. This instrument of capture, which can be made of any length by joining together a series of breadths, is lowered into the water and can be sunk to the required depth by means of weights; it stands in the sea like a great perforated wall, over half a mile in length, and is kept in position by a long rope, to which is attached a considerable number of large bladders. The herrings are taken by striking against the series of nets, when they become enmeshed, and so are drowned; but this mode of capture is very uncertain, no man knowing how deep in the water the shoal may be, so that his nets may be either floating above or below the fish line. Thus, one man who may chance—it is all chance work—to sink his nets too far down will miss the herrings altogether, while another fisher may so exactly place his drift net before the fish as to come home with his boat laden to the gunwale. There is no understood rule among the fishermen by which to regulate the sinking of the nets to any given depth; every man must trust to his own sagacity for guidance in the fishery. A number of the herring-fishers of the west of Scotland invented a way of taking the herrings for themselves, which they found better suited for the sea lochs of that district of the coast, and which they brought prominently into use in the year 1846. Their plan of fishing was locally known as "trawling," but it was in reality "seining;" they employed, in fact, the same machinery for the capture of the choice herrings of Lochfyne as the men of Cornwall used for the capture of the pilchard. But, unfortunately for the men of Lochfyne, while it was quite legal to take the pilchard herring of Cornwall with a seine net, it was totally illegal so to capture the herrings of Lochfyne. Some of the west coast fishermen soon discovered that the seine net was far more profitable as a fishing machine than the legal drift net; it was much more handy, could be more easily worked in consequence, and could be shot two or three times in the same space of time as it took to shoot the more cumbersome drift. By this new way of fishing the men who adopted it more than doubled their "take," rising from an average of 3000 barrels, which was about the annual quantity taken previous to 1846, to an average of 10,000 barrels; indeed, the quantity captured in 1851 was 20,000 barrels. In a short time the great success that attended seine-net fishing of Lochfyne began to attract the attention of those who adhered to the old-fashioned mode of capture. They asserted that the fish captured by the trawling system were so hashed and broken as to be unfit for food, also that the new mode of fishing so broke up and disturbed the shoals that the herrings had been frightened away from many of their former resorts, to the great loss and injury of the drift-net men. A bill was prepared and passed through Parliament in 1851 making "trawling" for herrings an illegal mode of capture, and confining all herring-fishers to the old-fashioned drift-net. This bill was denounced by the trawlers as a smuggled bill, obtained by private interests, and they complained that their trade was ruined—their capture of fish having fallen from thousands of barrels per annum to a few hundreds! The result was that the men continued to fish with their seine-nets "on the sly," much to the disgust of the men who kept to the legal net, and thereby, as they said, suffered much loss. The complainers ultimately became so loud that "the board" was compelled to interfere. Large quantities of the trawled herrings were seized and confiscated, and some of the delinquents were punished, which of course led to much ill-feeling among the fishermen, and some rioting was the consequence. At length, in August, 1862, a Royal Commission—consisting of Professors Playfair and Huxley and Colonel Maxwell—was appointed to inquire into "the operation of the Acts relating to trawling for herring on the coasts of Scotland;" and it is no doubt consequent upon the report of that Commission, which deprecated all repressive legislation, that the bill which has just passed through Committee in the House of Lords has been introduced. The Commissioners, after a prolonged and minute inquiry into the two systems of fishing, came to the conclusion that the one system was as good or as bad as the other; and, moreover, they expressed their strong conviction that recent legislation on the subject of the herring-fishery had unnecessarily restricted the operations of fishermen by repressing invention and by prohibiting new and more productive modes of fishing, besides being calculated to be destructive rather than conservative in relation to the future supplies of herring. Accordingly, the new bill provides that all restrictions imposed on the mode of taking or fishing for herring fry on the coasts of Scotland shall be removed, and that after the passing of this Act "it shall be lawful to fish for and take herrings and herring fry at all places on the coasts of Scotland in any manner of way, and by means of any kind of net or other apparatus, and to sell, buy, or have in possession herrings or herring fry so fished for and taken." Every person interested in the welfare of the British fisheries will be glad if this important bill becomes law; indeed, it is high time that our fishery laws were overhauled and codified. They are full of anomalies, and therefore we sadly want a Fisheries Reform Bill, as we shall try some day to show.—*Fall Mail Gazette.*

DR. MILLER'S LECTURES ON SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.

ON Tuesday afternoon Dr. Miller concluded a short course of four lectures at the Royal Institution "On Spectrum Analysis," which has been applied not only to the discovery of new elementary substances, but to the elucidation of the constituent parts of the sun and the fixed stars, and latterly to the composition of the nebulae. Dr. Miller commenced his lectures by explaining the nature of spectrum analysis, and he showed, by a variety of experiments with the aid of the electric lamp, the different kinds of spectra which are produced by the ignition and incandescence of various solids, gases, and vapours. Thus, when a ray of the sun's light passing through a narrow slit into a darkened room is refracted by a glass prism, the long streak of coloured light, called the solar spectrum, is crossed transversely by dark lines of various degrees of thickness, and arranged in a fixed order. Under all circumstances these lines occupy the same positions in relation to the various colours, and these lines are known by specific letters. The spectra of incandescent bodies have also specific bands of different colours, and numbers, and thicknesses; and it has been ascertained that many of the dark lines on the solar spectrum correspond exactly in position and thickness with the luminous bands of the spectra of several substances. Incandescent sodium and iron, for example, have distinctly marked spectra which correspond with certain of the lines in the solar spectrum. It is hence inferred, and the inference has been supported by experiment, that those metals in a highly incandescent state are contained in the sun. In the spectrum of a luminous compound body the distinctive spectra of each of the component parts is perceptible, and the substance may thus be analysed. In this manner the existence of metals before unknown has been detected by the appearance of unknown bands in the spectrum of an ignited body. The component parts of the solar atmosphere and of the moon, the planets, of comets and meteors, have thus been ascertained; and Dr. Miller explained the nature of the spectra of the fixed stars and nebulae. Iron, sodium, and magnesium, according to the revelations of spectrum analysis, are principal constituents of the celestial bodies. The difficulty of investigating the spectra of objects that are seen only as minute specks of light was pointed out, and the ingenious means adopted to overcome the difficulty were explained. The investigations have been continued for several years by Dr. Miller and Mr. Huggins, and they have determined that the spectra of the nebulae are distinct from those of the fixed stars, and the results of their investigations have led them to conclude that the light from the nebulae does not proceed from clusters of stars, but that it is the light of incandescent vapour only. Spectrum analysis applied to variable and to temporary bright stars has also led to the speculation that their variations in luminosity depend on their being surrounded with atmospheres of hydrogen, which inflames and produces intense heat. Dr. Miller adopted the hypothesis that the nebulae consist of incandescent vaporous matter, and that they are undergoing the process of change into stars and planets. The lectures, which were very well attended, were diversified by numerous illustrations of various kinds of spectra, the images of which were exhibited on a screen with electric lamps.

BRIGANDS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.—An exciting brigand affair has lately taken place in the province of Chieti, where the chief Colajuta, long one of the scourges of the Abruzzi, has been captured and killed. In spite of a premium of 2500 lire which was set on his head, he has hitherto escaped; but the Pretor of Sassa, Simonetti, hearing that on a certain day he would be in the house of a priest called Ciancarda, accompanied by National Guards and soldiers, surrounded the place. Simonetti and an officer entered alone, and found the brigand and the priest seated face to face. On being summoned to surrender, Colajuta, who was not at all disconcerted, threw himself on the Pretor with his dagger, when the latter fired at him with a double-barrelled gun, though missing him. The officer, fearing to use his gun, lest he might wound his companion, collared the brigand, who, giving him several blows with his dagger, escaped into the next room. Here he was encountered by a soldier, who fired at him without any fatal results, as his gun was loaded with small shot, and he himself fell a victim. Simonetti again fired with the other barrel and wounded the brigand in the shoulder, who, refusing to surrender, fought like a madman with his dagger and wounded Simonetti. At last it was found necessary to surround him, and to knock him down like a wild beast with the butt ends of their muskets. So ended the most ferocious assassin of the Abruzzi. The poor soldier leaves behind him a wife and two daughters, in whose favour all who had any claim to it have renounced the premium of 2500 lire. Another incident, not less exciting, and much sadder, occurred lately in the Sila district. Eight brigands presented themselves in the wood, where eighty men were at work, and ranged them in line. Selecting those who belonged to Pietrattia and Avigliano, and sending them off, they commenced a slaughter of the others, and with the bayonet killed eighteen, threatening to return if a companion lately arrested was not liberated. The Sila is in Calabria Citer; and it is easy to judge of the civilisation of a province when such facts take place in open day.

WILKES BOOTH'S DIARY.

AMERICAN papers publish the following as a copy of entries in a memorandum-book found on the person of Wilkes Booth at the time of his capture:—

Ti Amo, April 13, 14, Friday, the Ides.—Until to-day nothing was ever thought of sacrificing to our country's wrongs. For six months we had worked to capture. But our cause being almost lost, something decisive and great must be done. But its failure was owing to others, who did not strike for their country with a heart. I struck boldly, and not as the papers say, I walked with a firm step through a thousand of his friends, and was stopped, but pushed in. A Colonel was at his side. I shouted "Sic semper," before I fired. In jumping broke my leg. I passed all his pickets, rode sixty miles that night with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump. I can never repent it, though we hated to kill. Our country owed all her troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment. . . . Friday, 21.—After being hunted like a dog, through swamps and woods, and last night, being chased by gun-boats till I was forced to return wet, cold, and starving, with every man's hand against me, I am here in despair. And why? For doing what Brutus was honoured for, what made Tell a hero; and yet I, for striking down a greater tyrant than they ever knew, am looked upon as a common cut-throat. My action was purer than either of theirs. One hoped to be great; the other had not only his country's, but his own wrongs to avenge. I hoped for no gain. I knew no private wrong. I struck for my country, and that alone—a country that groaned beneath this tyranny, and prayed for this end, and yet now behold the cold hand they extend to me. God cannot pardon me if I have done wrong. Yet I cannot see my wrong, except in serving a degenerate people. The little, the very little I leave behind to clear my name the Government will not allow to be printed—so ends all. For my country I have given up all that makes life sweet and holy, brought misery upon my family, and am sure there is no pardon in the heaven for me since man condemns me so. I have only heard of what has been done, except what I did myself, and it fills me with horror. God, try and forgive me, and bless my mother! To-night I will once more try the river with the intent to cross, though I have a greater desire and almost a mind to return to Washington, and, in a measure, clear my name, which I feel I can do. I do not regret the blow I struck; I may before my God, but not to man. I think I have done well, though I am abandoned with the curse of Cain upon me, when, if the world knew my heart, that one blow would make me great, though I did desire no greatness. To-night I try to escape these bloodhounds once more. Who can read his fate? God's will be done! I have too great a soul to die like a criminal. Oh, may He spare me that and let me die bravely! I bless the entire world; have never hated or wronged anyone. This last was not a wrong, unless God deems it so; and it is with him to damn or bless me. And for this brave boy with me, who often prays—yes! before and since—with a true and sincere heart—was it crime in him? If so, why can he pray the same? I do not wish to shed a drop of blood; but I must fight the course. 'Tis all that's left me.

Upon a piece of paper found in the diary, and supposed to have been torn from it, is written the following:—

My dear [piece torn out], forgive me; but I have some little pride. I cannot blame you for want of hospitality. You know your own affairs. I was sick, tired, with a broken limb, and in need of medical advice. I would not have turned a dog from my door in such a plight. However, you were kind enough to give me something to eat, for which I not only thank you; but on account of the rebuke and manner in which [piece torn out]. It is not the substance, but the way in which kindness is extended, that makes me happy in the acceptance thereof. The sauce to meat is ceremony; meeting were bare without it. Be kind enough to accept the inclosed 50s., although hard to spare, for what we have received.—Most respectfully, your obedient servant.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.—A Fenian landing at Dungarvan has caused a sensation in that part of the country. The coastguard are always on the look-out, and from their elevated positions they sweep the whole surrounding sea in the range of their telescopes. Those stationed at Helvick, in the county of Waterford, observed a strange vessel, which was hovering about the coast. She pressed a hooker into her service, which brought forty or fifty men to Cunningham, a tongue of land standing into the bay. The men had to wade up to their waists in order to reach the shore. They then dispersed in various directions. Information of the fact was conveyed to the police, and without delay "all that were available were dispatched to Helvick on cars. Four men were arrested, and the saturated state of their clothing bore out portion of the coast-guard's statement. When searched, some documents, the nature of which has not transpired, were found with them, and one had in his possession a revolver. An order has been issued for the presence of the police from the country stations. There is a guard of eight fully-equipped soldiers on the Bridewell, and all the other soldiers on the ramparts are ready for immediate march. Though Dungarvan preserved itself from Fenianism throughout, on this occasion there appeared to be a marked tendency in favour of the Fenians among the roughs, who hissed the police and endeavoured in every way to obstruct them. They succeeded in arresting twenty-six, who are lodged in the Bridewell." The Dungarvan, magistrates were sitting when the news came; they immediately adjourned and proceeded to the scene of the landing, and in the confusion caused by the movement the prisoner before them made his escape. He was not a Fenian.

OWLSLIGHT.—On the occasion of the visit of the Sultan to this country, in the middle of July, there will be a grand naval review at Spithead of the whole available force of the British fleet.—A paragraph has been lately circulated to the effect that her Majesty was about to raise several gentlemen to the Peerage. We believe, however, we are correct in stating that Lord Derby has no intention of making any recommendation to the Queen of such an exercise of her prerogative for the present.—We trust that the public will respond to the appeal which has been made to them by the Belgian Reception Committee. The affair must be conducted on a large and worthy scale, and those who have undertaken the honourable but difficult responsibility of dispensing our English hospitality should be heartily seconded by the wealthy and the warm-hearted.—We understand that the statue of Lord Clyde, which was to have been placed on the Horse Guards Parade, near the Admiralty, will not be erected there, owing to the objections entertained by that department. It is proposed to place it by the Senior United Service Club, opposite to the statue of Sir John Franklin.—Mr. Pope Hennessy, recently appointed Governor of Labuan and Consul-General of Borneo, has had six months' leave of absence extended to him, and should any vacancy in our colonial department nearer home occur before the expiration of that period it is not impossible that Mr. Hennessy's claim on the consideration of the party with which he co-operated in Parliament will receive due consideration from Lord Derby's Government.—We understand that Mr. Henry Glasford Bell, who has for several years acted as Sheriff-Substitute, is about to be appointed to the office of Sheriff of Lanarkshire, vacant by the death of his late chief, Sir Archibald Alison.—A marriage is arranged to take place between Lord Arthur Clinton, M.P., brother of the Duke of Newcastle, and Miss Matthews.

RAILWAYS IN TIME OF WAR.—The Army Transport Committee, over which Lord Strathnairn presided, had to consider the subject of railway transport; and in their report, dated March last, they state the chief arrangements which should be made for the organisation of this branch of the service. They consider that the introduction of railway conveyance need not complicate the question of ordinary military transport. Railway transport requires an organisation of its own. While the railway affords facilities, it greatly adds to the casualties and risks attending the supply of troops, not only from the chance of interruption and damage to the permanent way by the enemy, but also from the difficulty of keeping up transport communication between the railway line and the forces to be supplied. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, R.H.A., in a memorandum on Prussian transport, remarks that it requires little to stop a railway or disarrange the traffic if the enemy is enterprising and the population hostile. In the late German campaign the landwehr had to supply strong guards along the line and at the principal stations, and at each of the principal stations a staff officer was in charge. With all their advantages the commissariat did not succeed in feeding the soldiers as we should require it to do; and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly was informed by a surgeon that the men of his division were many days without animal food, and from the day before until the day after Königgratz the whole army was without rations; but this partial failure was owing to the parsimony of the Government inducing the people to drive their herds into the woods. Lord Strathnairn observes that though the Prussian armies moved to within sight of Vienna mainly by railroad, and without a great proportion of army transport, it must be recollected that this was done after great successes, and with a thorough knowledge of the depressed morale of their antagonists, which made that forward movement safe. The only occasion, he says, on which railway transport supersedes army or animal transport is when the country concerned is completely in possession of an army, as, for instance, before Sebastopol; but even there the ammunition and supplies had to be conveyed from the terminus by animal transport or hand to the troops, and of course animal transport would have been indispensable for a forward movement, which could not have been avoided if the Russians had not evacuated Sebastopol, or if the base of operations had been transferred (as was contemplated) from the Crimea to Mingrelia or Georgia. No General in the field which he is disputing with an enemy is justified in diminishing the amount of animal transport, because he has the assistance, which is purely partial, of rail, any more than he would had the use, also purely partial, of sea or inland water transport. Captain H. W. Gordon, principal superintendent of stores at Woolwich, stated also in his evidence before the committee that he cannot send a 9-ton gun to Portsmouth by rail, although the railway comes into the arsenal; the permanent way, he believes, is not sufficiently strong, and there is no truck that can take the gun.

LAW AND CRIME.

THE past week has been remarkable (in reference to legal matters) for some curious differences of opinion between Chief Baron Kelly and his brethren upon the bench. In one case, a prisoner named Morris had been convicted of an assault. He was punished for that offence; but, as the assaulted person afterwards died from injuries caused by the attack, Morris was again charged, and was found guilty of manslaughter. Hereupon arose a legal question, which had already been decided in modern days by Judges yet living—namely, whether the punishment for the assault could be pleaded in bar of the indictment for the manslaughter. There is a principle of law that no man ought to be twice "vexed"—which we take to be rather a better translation of the original *ne bis in idem* than "punished," inasmuch as the Latin seems to us to comprehend the anxiety of a trial, besides the penalty of a possible sentence—for the same offence, or, rather, for the same cause (*eadem causa*). But, if a man be struck, and the aggressor be punished simply for an assault, is this to be his excuse if the stricken man afterwards die? Is the cause the same? There is certainly something to be said on both sides. But the preponderance of authority of the Judges of the Court of Criminal Appeal—the Lord Chief Baron alone dissenting—is that a conviction for manslaughter under such circumstances is good.

Another difference between the Chief Baron and his brethren arose out of the famous case of the "information of intrusion" against the Sheriffs of Middlesex for execution of a writ by levying upon the goods of a defendant resident at Hampton Court Palace. The question was whether the privilege of a Royal residence could be held applicable to the palace in question. On the one hand, it was urged that her present Majesty had never resided at Hampton Court, therefore that no privilege could attach thereto. On the other, it was shown that, although not personally occupying the palace, her Majesty was in possession by her servants and officers. His Lordship the Chief Baron held that such occupancy as was proved and admitted was sufficient to ground the claim of privilege. Hereupon he came once more into collision with his learned brethren, Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Baron Bramwell, who again constituted a majority against him. One phrase in Mr. Baron Bramwell's judgment deserves remembrance as recalling the true Johnsonian style of wit. Referring to an expression of Lord Ellenborough upon a similar case of a disused palace—"When did it cease to be such palace and become no longer entitled to its former privileges?"—Baron Bramwell said, "With submission, there is a great fallacy in this sort of argument. *There may be a time, though I can't say where; and a thing may have ceased, though I can't say when.*"

Yet a third difference of judgment among the Judges of the Exchequer, resulting in the Chief Baron's opinion being overruled, was shown in a case of "Barton v. Pinkerton," in which the facts were devoid of general interest. When such doctors differ, who shall decide?

An inquest was held by Mr. Carter, Coroner for Surrey, upon the body of William Watson, aged seventy-two. The poor old man had been immediately before his death arrested by the officers of the Sheriff of Surrey for a debt of £34 2s. 9d., due to a trade creditor, Mr. Philip Jacobs, of Crown-street, Finsbury, glass merchant. Watson was taken from his bed by the officers, after they had been warned of his condition and the danger of his removal. We extract the following from the report of the inquest:—

His nurse and friends entreated the officers not to "take a dying man." They wrapped him up in a blanket, and he was carried to a cab that was outside the street-door. When in the cab the following certificate was read to the officers:—"It having come to my knowledge that it is contemplated to remove Mr. Watson, a patient under my charge, from his sick-bed by violence, I beg to express my opinion that such a step would be fraught with great peril to the patient's life; and I hereby call the attention of all whom it may concern to the grave responsibility which will attach to all who engage in this proceeding in the not improbable event of his proving fatal."—SAMUEL HAGUE, M.R.C.S., Medical Registrar to St. Thomas's Hospital. When the above certificate was read, one of the officers replied, "Twenty doctors' certificates would not save him. It's Shylock, and he must have his pound of flesh. If he dies on the road, we must take him. It is our duty; and if we did not do it, we would lose our expenses." He was then driven to Horsemerger-lane Gaol, and on the road there the cab had to be pulled up in order to give the deceased a glass of wine to revive him. The jury returned the following verdict:—"Death from congestion of the lungs, from natural causes; and the jury declare that it was painful to hear such a case, and that their feelings were excited at the manner in which the deceased had been removed."

It does not appear that the Coroner's jury were properly instructed as to the law of arrest in cases similar to this. The statements of the Sheriff's officers seem to have been received as authoritative. The truth is that their duty, under the circumstances, would have been to set a guardian over the defendant in order to prevent escape. And that they knew this well enough is shown by the expression, "If we did not do it, we should lose our expenses." So far as the caption fee of £1 1s. is concerned, this is not true. But it is true so far as this—that they would not have been able to charge the plaintiff or his attorney with the costs of keeping a man in charge of the defendant. It is a proper return on the part of the Sheriff to a writ of *ca. sa.* "that the defendant is so ill that he cannot be removed without endangering his life." Had the jury been made acquainted with the real state of the law upon this subject, they might possibly have returned a different verdict.

POLICE.

A CANDID THIEF.—Joseph Clark was charged before Mr. Cooke with stealing a leather bag, value 3s., from the person of Miss Mary Ann Bennett, of Upper Homerton. The young lady was returning from a seminary at Hackney to her residence, when the prisoner snatched the bag in question, containing her school-books, and ran off with it. A gentleman pursued, and he was given into custody.

Prisoner.—Oh! yes, I'm guilty; I want to get to America. I've been thieving now two years. I've no home, and I must do something to live. I offered to go for a soldier, but my eyes are bad; they say I could not shoot anybody. I must go on thieving until they do send me to America. My brothers and sisters are there, and I believe my parents also. I think I could get something to do there.

Mr. Cooke.—Your chance of doing so is very small, but with a conviction for felony at your back.

Prisoner.—But what am I to do? I should not have robbed this young lady but for want.

Mr. Cooke.—You should have applied to the American Consul.

Prisoner.—But I was born in England. My parents are Americans; they came over here, had me, and left me. The Consul won't help me.

Mr. Cooke.—You must go to prison for three months, with hard labour.

Prisoner.—And when I come out I'll thieve again. I will go to America.

STEALING A HORSE AND CAB.—A middle-aged man of creditable appearance, who gave his name John Gibson, was charged with stealing a horse and cab. William Parsons, policeman 302 T, said he was in King's-road, Chelsea, when the prisoner was pointed out to him as a person who had stolen a cab from Paddington. The prisoner had got a cab with him, and, mounting the box, was going to drive away. The horse being stopped, he ran down Church-street, but was pursued and captured.

Mr. Selfe (to the defendant).—What have you to say? Defendant.—I was coming along Paddington railway station when I saw a horse walking along in a cab, by the side of the rank.

Mr. Selfe.—Well? Defendant.—A lady and gentleman got into the cab and asked me to drive them to Oremore Gardens. So I got upon the box and drove them there.

Mr. Selfe.—And took a fare for it? Defendant.—Yes; I took the fare. I was going to drive the cab back to where I found it, of course, when I was taken into custody. Somebody said I had stolen the cab.

Mr. Selfe.—Did they really? Defendant.—Yes, they did.

Thomas Barrowes owned the horse and cab, which he put down at least at £25. He knew nothing of the prisoner.

Charles Hodges said that he was the driver, and left the cab on the rank near the Great Western, at a quarter past nine, while he went for refreshment; when he came out, in half an hour, it was gone.

Mr. Selfe (to the prisoner).—You are rather a cool hand. You are remanded for a week.

A SPORTING BARMAN.—Richard Parish, barman to Mr. Mills of the Radnor Tavern, corner of Chancery-lane and Holborn, was charged with stealing 6s. 6d. from his master's till.

Mr. Mills stated that he was in the bar in the afternoon, when two gentlemen, who were taking some refreshment before the bar, called his attention to the prisoner, saying that he had taken some money from the till. He asked the prisoner what he had in his waistcoat-pocket. The prisoner said, "Nothing." Witness said, "Oh, yes, you have;" and, putting his fingers into the prisoner's pocket, took from it 6s. 6d. in silver. He then sent for a policeman.

The prisoner began to cry and begged to be forgiven, saying it was his first offence, and he promised not to do it again. On the arrival of the constable, however, he gave the prisoner in charge. The constable searched his box, and found in it sixteen sovereigns, fourteen half-sovereigns, a £5 note, some rings and other trinkets, an order of affiliation made upon the prisoner by Mr. Arnold, the magistrate, a betting-book, showing that he had backed Markham and another horse for the Derby, and a number of imitation Post-Office orders, purporting to be issued by Mr. Greenwood, landlord of the Red House Tavern, Chelsea. He had previously suspected the prisoner, who had been about four months in his service at a salary of £40 a year. The two gentlemen who saw the theft committed were not in attendance, and he did not know their names and addresses; but he had no doubt that, if the case were reported in the papers, they, upon seeing it, would come forward.

He was remanded.

A GHOST IN WOBURN-SQUARE.—It has been said that the ghosts as well as the fairies of olden time have ceased to "walk" this lower earth in consequence of "the schoolmaster being abroad." It is doubtful whether a schoolboy, in passing through a lone churchyard at midnight, would now, despite the statement of the poet, whistle a single bar "to keep his courage up." Indeed, so incredulous have even the vulgar classes become that the rumour of the ghost of "a woman in white" haunting nightly the stunted groves of Woburn-square, instead of causing them to be shunned by terror-stricken passers-by, induced crowds of persons to go thither nightly last week to see the phenomenon. The *Lancet* gives a simple explanation of the cause of the excitement. The patch of light which the credulous have magnified into a phantom woman in white is produced by the reflection of a gas-lamp passing through a gap in the bushes. Our medical contemporary suggests that if the lamp were temporarily extinguished the ghost would disappear.

ROBBERY IN THE POLICE CELLS.—Two wretchedly clad children, who gave the names of Mehet Lee and Rose Lee, and stated that they were brother and sister, without any home, that their mother was dead, and that their father had deserted them, were charged by the police with being found destitute in the streets in the middle of the night. The fact was proved, and the girl, who is the eldest, could only state that her father was by trade a carpenter, out of work, and had left them in Brick-lane as they were found, nearly naked, telling them to go to their uncle, whom, however, they could not find. They were directed to be taken to the workhouse; but a second charge against the boy was for stealing money from a lad named Henry Harrod, himself a prisoner in the cell on a charge of obstruction. That case having been disposed of by a fine of 1s., Harrod said he could have paid it if he had not been robbed by some one in the cell during the night of 1s. 3d. The constable stated that the same complaint had been made before coming to the court, that the boy Lee was consequently searched and the identical amount found on him. Harrod was sworn as to the truth of his statement, not any denial of it was made by the prisoner (who was remanded), while the money was directed to be handed over to its owner. Very gladly he received it, paid his fine, and went rejoicing on his way with the odd three-pence.

STREET OUTRAGES.—During the last few days the roughs of London have adopted a plan of committing depredations which, although not altogether new, has been prosecuted with such boldness and success as to make even the most public thoroughfares unsafe for pedestrians at mid-day. Taking advantage of the assembling of the City and other militia regiments for their yearly drill, the roughs have accompanied them in great numbers in their marches through the streets to the parks, and, heedless of the police, have committed theft after theft, with a celerity and a recklessness as to consequences, whether to themselves or their victims, which has resulted in a great amount of physical suffering as well as in the loss of a vast amount of property. At several of the police courts, and notably at Marylebone and Clerkenwell, a number of these roughs have been taken before the magistrates on several charges. From the evidence given it appears that their plan has been to place themselves at the head of a militia regiment, and, as it passes along the streets at quick step, with the band playing martial airs, they break up into groups, and, surrounding some well-dressed passer-by, hustle and maltreat him, and rob him of whatever portable property their hands can touch. They have other dodges. A large number of shopkeepers in Pentonville-road and in other districts, hearing the playing of the militia bands, have rushed to their doors to see the regiments pass, and as they have done so the roughs have pounced upon them and filched watches, chains, locket, and purses with the greatest impunity. Among the cases which have been already heard are the following: A physician who chanced to be coming from the Gower-street station, in Euston-road, as the militia were passing, was "set upon" by a gang of men. His watch, worth 50s., was snatched from his pocket, and, as he advanced to fight, other roughs rescued him. A policeman who was appealed to refused at first to attempt a capture, on the plea that his beat did not extend to the other side of the road. In another case a rough snatched at a gentleman's watch. It fell on the pavement but was quickly recovered by the

thief, and passed to a mate, who edged out of the way with it. A passer-by who saw the theft committed, and told a policeman about it, was savagely assaulted in the presence of the officer. A gentleman who had gone into a tavern to take shelter from the rain heard the band, and stood at the tavern door to watch the regiment pass. He was smoking a valuable meerschaum pipe at the time, and one of the roughs snatched it from between his teeth, whilst others rifled his pockets. He was bonneted and knocked about, but ultimately managed to escape, and ran into a ham and beef shop. There he found that he had lost his white hat, his watch—a gold one worth about twenty guineas—his watch chain, his scarf-pin, and a quantity of loose silver which he had in his trousers' pockets. Several of the witnesses in the above and in other cases deposed to having seen a great number of thefts committed. The victims in all cases were helpless. Elderly ladies were pounced upon, their umbrellas torn down, chains torn from their breasts, and their pockets picked. The roughs seem to have numbered from 100 to 300 on each occasion. One witness saw at least thirty watches stolen in a very short time. Several others deposed to having seen frequent depredations. A great number of persons attended at the police courts to complain of having been robbed, and tradesmen attended to state that they were suffering great losses from the disturbed state of the streets. Numerous thefts, exactly like those described above, have been committed under similar circumstances during the past two or three days in Pall-mall, in Regent-street, and the streets abutting upon it and about the entrances to the parks.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

OWING to numerous heavy sales of Stock, considerable fluctuation has taken place in the value of National Stocks this week. On the whole, however, the market has been tolerably firm. Consols, for Money, may be quoted at 94½; Ditto, for Account, 94½; Ditto, for New Three Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Four Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Five Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Six Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Seven Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Eight Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Nine Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Ten Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Eleven Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Twelve Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Thirteen Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Fourteen Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Fifteen Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Sixteen Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Seventeen Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Eighteen Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Nineteen Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Twenty Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Twenty One Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Twenty Two Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Twenty Three Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Twenty Four Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Twenty Five Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Twenty Six Per Cent, 93½; Ditto, for New Twenty Seven Per Cent, 93½; 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PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street.
The most economical and the largest in Europe.

FAMILY MOURNING,
made up and trimmed in the most correct and approved taste, may be obtained at the most reasonable prices.
at PETER ROBINSON'S.
Goods are sent free of charge, for selection, to all parts of England (with dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order, or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to all parts of the world.
The Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
The largest Mourning Warehouse in Europe.
PETER ROBINSON'S.

NOTICE.—THE MUCH APPROVED
IMPERIAL UNSPOTTING CRAPPE
is to be obtained at PETER ROBINSON'S
Family Mourning Warehouse, of Regent-street.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,
at PETER ROBINSON'S.
Good useful Black Silks, from 4s. to 70s. the Full Dress. Superior and most enduring qualities, from 3½s. to 10 gu. 10 yds. or by the yard, from 2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON,
Wholesale and Retail Black Silk Mercers,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS FREE.
NEW USEFUL SILKS.
A large and choice assortment of New Silks. Stripes, Checks, Checks, Gros Grains, Plain Glacé, from 12s. 6d. for 14 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 69, Ludgate-hill.

BROCHÉ WOOL GRENADINES,
Light and Black Grenadines, Coloured Serges, 12s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 12s. 6d., for 12 yards.
A desirable and most useful dress.

PRINTED ALPACAS.
This useful Fabric, in various patterns, cut by the yard for Young Ladies' wear.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 69, Ludgate-hill.

SILK JACKETS,
PEPLUM, in Corded Silk, Cashmere, and Rep, price from 21s. neatly trimmed.
An inspection is solicited.
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LADIES and the PUBLIC
are invited to inspect
JAMES SPENCE and CO'S
SILKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, FANCY DRESSES, &c.
Patterns post-free.

Wide Black Glacé .. 1s. 11½d. per yard upwards.
Wide Black Gros Grains .. 2s. 11½d. " "
Wide Black Gros Grains .. 2s. 11½d. " "
Yard Wide Black Moire Antiques .. 7s. 9d. " "
Rich Wide Black French Satins .. 70s. 0d. the Dress. " "
Beautifully Coloured Striped Silks, at 2s. 11½d.; worth 3s. 6d.
Twilled Fawned Silks, at 2s. 6d. the Dress upwards.
Striped and Checked Silks in great variety.

Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Lace, Haberdashery, Sunshades, Fanny, &c.
Family and Complimentary Mourning.
Catalogue, with Illustrated Almanack, forwarded free. Close on Saturdays at Four o'clock.
James Spence and Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers, Drapers, &c.,
76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.,
within five to ten minutes' walk of the principal Railways.

CHEAP SUMMER DRESSES.—Several very large Lots NEW GOODS, much below the regular price. Cut in any lengths. The leading prices are 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 9d., 10s. 9d., and 12s. 9d. for 13 yards. Better quality equally cheap.
NEW MUSLINS, fast colours, 4½s. a yard.
CROQUET WASHING SILKS, 3s. 6d. each.
NEW SILKS, very rich quality, 3s. 6d.; worth 4s. 6d. Japanese Silks, any colour, 2s. 9d. Good Black Glacé, from 1s. 11½d. a yard.
LACE SHAWLS, 4s. 11d.; Silk Jackets, superior shapes, half a guinea; Cloth Jackets, 4s. 11d.; Waterproof Tweed Mantles, large size, with hood and sleeves, 8s. 11d.
LONGCLOTHS, sheetings, flims, and all Cotton Goods are much reduced in price.
Patterns and Lists of Underclothing post-free.
HENRY GLAYNE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

SEWELL and CO. will offer on MONDAY
NEXT the most ELEGANT and COSTLY JACONETS and ORGANDIE MUSLINS, being the best stock of a French Printer, at 7s. the Full Dress, usual price 14s. to 18s. Compton House, Old Compton-street and Frith-street, Ebo-square, W.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.
SEWELL and CO. have the largest and best selection of SPITALFIELDS MOIRES ANTIQUES, in White, Black, and Colours, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress.
Compton House, Frith-street, and Old Compton-street, Ebo-square, W.

LADIES.—The most Elegant Styles and
Durable Fabrics in BOYS' ATTIRE, at a saving of 25 per cent., at N.W. LONDON CLOTHING COMPANY'S WARE-ROOMS,
65 and 66 Shoreditch.

"S I N G E R,"
NEW NOISELESS LOOK-STITCH
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
Catalogue post-free.
Chief Office in the United Kingdom,
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W. F. THOMAS and CO'S New Patent
SEWING-MACHINES, producing work alike upon both sides, 25s. 6d.—1 and 2, Cheapside; and Regent-street, Oxford-st., W.

CHEAPEST SILKMERCEERS in LONDON.
BAKER and CRISP,
198, Regent-street.

JAPANESE SILKS! JAPANESE SILKS!
The only house in London for real JAPANESE SILKS.
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.
Patterns free.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, beg to call special attention to the following LOTS of SILKS, Grenadines, Muslins, and Fancy Dresses; Gloves, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Feathers, Plumes, &c., just purchased at a discount of 33½ per cent off the stock-book prices.

LOT 1.—A Large Quantity FANCY SILKS,
1 guinea Full Dress.
Ditto ditto .. 1s. 5s. 6d. Full Dress.
Ditto, extraordinary value .. 1s. 15s. 6d. "

LOT 2.—500 Plain, Figured, and Corded
COLOURED SILKS, at 2s. 6d.
Best value in London.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP.

LOT 3.—1000 BLACK SILK DRESSES.
500 rich, bright, and durable
Glacé, Gros Grains, from
400 Corded and Figured ditto,
1s. 5s. 6d. to 3 gu.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

LOT 4.—A Magnificent Variety of
JAPANESE SILKS, in plain striped
Broché; also Corded, from
1s. 9s. 6d. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

LOT 5.—ORGANDI MUSLINS, at 3s. 11d.
Several thousand Organdi, Jaconet, and India Muslin Dresses, comprising all the best Stripes, Daisy, Fanny, and Wheel Patterns, at less than half price, from 3s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

LOT 6.—BAREGE ANGLAIS, GAZE DE
CHAMBRAYS, &c.—Thousands of yards Wire Ground Embroidered Barege Anglaise and Unwearable Grenadines, suitable for Walking, Evening, or Dinner wear, also Fanny, and Wheel Patterns, at less than half price, from 3s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. Full Dress; worth 21s. 6d. Patterns free.
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LOT 7.—FANCY DRESSES, &c.
Patterns free.
500 Pieces of Striped Popelines .. 2s. 11d. Full Dress.
350 Pieces of ditto Plain Popelines .. 4s. 9d. " "
500 Pieces of Plain Granite Mohair .. 8s. 9d. " "
200 Pieces of ditto ditto .. 12s. 6d. " "
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

NOW SELLING, A
BANKRUPT'S STOCK of JAPANESE
SILKS,
350 Pieces of ditto Plain Popelines .. 4s. 9d. " "
500 Pieces of ditto Plain Granite Mohair .. 8s. 9d. " "
200 Pieces of ditto ditto .. 12s. 6d. " "
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, at BAKER
and CRISP'S.—Unwearable Bareges, Grenadines, Tametaves, Lustres, Cordes, and all the new Textures in Black and Half-Mourning, from 8s. 9d. to 15s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.

LOT 10.—ONE MILLION HUMAN
INVISIBLE HAIR NETS, 9d. per dozen, post-free.
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198, Regent-street.

NEW SILKS for JUNE.
Chas. Amott and Co., St. Paul's,
are now showing their large
Summer Delivery of New Silks,
£5000 worth of Good Black Silks,
1½ guinea 15 yards.
Black French Glacé Silks,
wide width, 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Gros Grains, Gros de Lyon, Gros de Londres,
2 gu. 10 yds.
Patterns of a £50,000 Stock post-free.
CHAS. AMOTT and CO., St. Paul's, London.

CHOICE SILKS for JUNE.
£10,000 worth of SUMMER SILKS,
in One Thousand New Styles,
Checked and Striped Silks,
1 guinea, 15 yards; 1 guinea 10 yds., and 1½ gu. 6d.
New Paris Fancy Silks,
1½ guinea, 3 gu., and 4 gu.,
the long length of 15 yards.
Rich Moire Antiques, all Silks,
23 12s. 6d., 3 gu., and 4 gu.,
10 yards, double width.
CHAS. AMOTT and CO., St. Paul's, London.

JAPANESE SILKS for JUNE.
3000 Real Japanese Silks,
10s. 9d. Full Dress.
1800 Japanese Silk Dresses,
in rich qualities, 1 guinea to 2 gu.
Patterns post-free.
CHAS. AMOTT and CO., St. Paul's, London.

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CHAS. AMOTT and CO., St. Paul's, are NOW SELLING
a £2000 STOCK. Good longstocked Drawers, 1s. 3½d. to 2s. 9d., worth from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Tucked Drawers, richly trimmed work, 4s. 11d., unequalled under 10s.; good longstock Chemises, 21s. 6d. for 14 yds.; elegant Chemises, trimmed work or Chilly lace, worth 10s. to 12s., for 14, 6½, and 5½ yds.; good longstock Nightgowns, trimmed frills, originally 7s. 6d. for 3½, 11d. each; elegant Nightgowns, trimmed rich work, worth 12s. 6d., may be had for 5s. 11d.; genuine longstock tucked Petticoats, banded, usually sold at 3s. 6d., for 1s. 11d.; Petticoats beautifully made, with fifteen tucks, originally 11s. 6d., now selling at 5s. 11d. Samples upon receipt of stamps, or engravings post-free.
61 and 62, St. Paul's, London.

T. SIMPSON and COMPANY'S Rich
BLACK GLACÉS and GROS GRAINS, Black Silk Veilings, Fancy Dresses, Shawls, Calicoes, Longcloths, and Sheetings, unusually cheap.
T. Simpson and Company,
Silkmercers and General Drapers,
48, 49, and 53, Farringdon-street, E.C.

DOMESTIC IRONMONGERY.
FENDERS, FIREIRONS, BATHS, TRAVELLING-BOXES, &c. Cheapest House for thoroughly good articles. Catalogues sent free.—SIMMONS and SON, 108 and 107, Tottenham-court-road.

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China, from 23s. 3d.; with Crest and Monogram, 25 10s. Also, a large Assortment of Tea, Breakfast, Dessert, and Toilet Sets. Fancy Goods in great variety. Parties furnishing will find a great advantage.—302, Oxford-street.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,
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A Dietetic Preparation supplying an important deficiency in the ordinary food of Invalids and Children.
ESPECIALLY IN BISKAD AND MILK.
Sold in Bottles, at 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. each.
None genuine without trade mark.
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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
and awarded the Prize Medal.

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H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
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MOURNING
Messrs. JAY, of the London General Mourning Warehouse,
Regent-street,
(one of the oldest firms in England),
have always in Stock the greatest variety of
MOURNING DRESSES,
MOURNING CLOAKS,
MOURNING BONNETS,
and all other incidental Millinery, suited to any period or
circumstance of mourning.
Prices unequalled for cheapness are the characteristic
of each article.
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THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL
DRESSED?—D. NICHOLSON and CO.'S Stock of Children's Clothing, for both sexes, from infancy to twelve years, surpasses any other in London for style, magnificence, and variety. Illustrations of forty new dresses, &c., post-free.
Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1867.—NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS.
Coloured Glacés, 30 shades, 100 yds. 11½d. to 15s. 6d. per yard. 500 Patterns post-free.—Nicholson's, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1867.—NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS.
Striped, Checked, Broché, and Plain, from 2s. to 7s. 6d. per yard. 500 Patterns post-free.—Nicholson's, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1867.—NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS.
Black and Coloured Moire Antiques, from 5s. 6d. per yard, warranted all pure Silk. 500 Patterns sent post-free.—Nicholson's, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1867.—NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS,
from 1s. 11½d. to 10s. a yard. Patterns of every description of Black Silks sent post-free.—Nicholson's, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

IMPORTANT PURCHASE.—Several lots of last year's SILKS at prices ranging from 2s. to 4s. 6d. per yard. Many of these goods are in quality equal to new goods at much higher prices, the only disadvantage being that they are not quite new in style. 500 Patterns post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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SUMMER DRESSES.—NOT SILK.
Messrs. NICHOLSON'S Stock of Fancy Dress Materials comprises all the new Camlets, Mohairs, Popelines, Japanese Silks, Duca Cloths, Silk and Wool Grenadines, and other new and beautiful materials for summer wear; as well as a large stock of new Muslins, Cambrics, Brillantes, &c. Patterns post-free.
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Everyone should therefore provide against them.
£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH,
or £5 per Week while Laid up by Injury, caused by
ACCIDENT OF ANY KIND,
may be secured by an Annual Payment of from £5 to £6 5s. to the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, Cornhill; and 19, Regent-street, London.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS are
OFFERED by a FRIEND as a DONATION to the
ALEXANDRIA ORPHAN ASYLUM for INFANTS, provided a similar
sum is contributed. W. B. will give £100 upon condition that
nine other persons subscribe £100 each to make up this amount.
The Committee very earnestly hope that this challenge will be
accepted, so that the above contribution may not be lost to the
Charity. Smaller sums, to any amount, will be thankfully
received.
58, Ludgate-hill, E.C. JOSEPH SOUL, Hon. Sec.
Twelve additional Infants were admitted on the 23rd ult.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN
EXHIBITION, 1865.—This celebrated Old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale, at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and branded cork, "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE and BURTON ALES.
The above Ales are now being supplied in the finest condition, in Bottles and in Casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, and CO., at their New London Bridge Stores, London Bridge, S.E.

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paying 10 per cent. per annum in Dividends on the ordinary
SHARES INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (post-free) should be con-
sulted by shareholders and the public before investing. It is a safe,
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BENZINE COLLAS, the only liquid which
removes grease, oil, new paint, pitch, and all fatty sub-
stances, from silks, satins, ribbons, neckties, coat collars, clothing,
furniture, precious papers, &c. It does not affect the most delicate
colours, and leaves no stain. Used in the Royal Apartments,
Buckingham Palace, Medals at the Great Exhibitions—Paris, 1856;
and London, 1862. Beware of inferior imitations, and see that the
word "Collas" is on the label. To be had of all Chemists and
Perfumers. General Agents, SANGER and SONS, 156, Oxford-st.

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LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
pronounced by Connoisseurs to be
"The only Good Sauce."
None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by Crosse and Blackwell, Barclay and Sons, and Grocers and
Oilmen universally.